

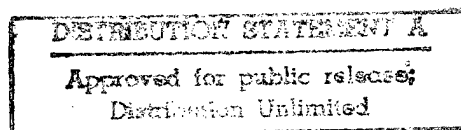
050075

JPRS-TAC-85-058

27 November 1985

Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL



DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED

19980728 091

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

9
64
A04

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

27 November 1985

WORLDWIDE REPORT

ARMS CONTROL

CONTENTS

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

President Reagan's VOA Address (Moscow PRAVDA, 12 Nov 85; Paris AFP, 10 Nov 85)	1
Criticized by PRAVDA	1
AFP Report	3
TASS Reports Nitze November Remarks on SDI, ABM (Moscow TASS, 9, 10 Nov 85)	5
U.S. 'New Interpretation'	5
U.S. Posture Unchanged	5
PRAVDA 27 Oct Review of Week's International Events (Moscow PRAVDA, 27 Oct 85)	7
Moscow Notes Ban on Space Weapons Necessary for Other Agreements (Kim Gerasimov; Moscow Domestic Service, 2 Nov 85)	11
Moscow: U.S. Figures Demand SDI Be Discussed in Geneva (Igor Charikov; Moscow Domestic Service, 4 Nov 85)	12
Soviet Commentary on Public Opinion Against SDI Program (Moscow Television Service, 28 Oct 85; Moscow TASS, various dates)	13
Moscow TV Report, by Vladimir Kondratyev	13
Scientists Not To Participate	14
U.S. Citizens' Reaction	14
'Monstrous' 'Star Wars' Program	15
FRG Scientists Refuse Involvement	15
Moscow on Latest U.S. Research on Laser Weapons (Moscow in English to North America, 19 Oct 85)	16
Moscow Commentary on Allies' Participation in SDI (Various sources, various dates)	17
'In Interests of FRG Monopolies', by Aleksandr Zholkver	17

UK Firms To Participate	17
FRG Majority Opposes	18
Thatcher Support	18
UK's Healey	19
TASS' Shirkov Comments	19
Canada 'Drawn In' With Help on NORAD	20
USSR Examines U.S., NATO Pressure on Turkey (Anatoliy Koritskiy; Moscow Domestic Service, 12 Nov 85)	21
CSSR Commentaries Criticize Reagan's VOA Address (Various sources, 10, 11 Nov 85)	22
'Trick' To Promote SDI	22
'Distorts the Facts'	22
U.S. Policy Contradicts Words	23
Shows 'Unrealistic' Approach, by Michael Cermak	24
Prague Radio Critical of Oct 12 Reagan Speech (Vaclav Kvasnicka; Prague International Service, 15 Oct 85)	26
Prague: Reagan 'Not Interested' in Halting Arms Race (Prague Domestic Service, 21 Sep 85)	28
ASAT's Disruptive Impact on Dialogue Noted by RUDE PRAVO (Dusan Rovenski; Prague RUDE PRAVO, 16 Sep 85)	30
Paper on Soviet Theft of U.S. Technology Decried by Czechs (Prague RUDE PRAVO, 20 Sep 85)	32
U.S. Sending 'Negative Signals' at UN Meeting Claims Slovak Press (Jozef Knizat; Bratislava Domestic Service, 24 Sep 85) ...	33
PRC Ambassador to UN Urges End To Space Arms Race (Beijing XINHUA, 8 Nov 85)	34
Briefs	
Senators Hit ABM Change	35
CSSR Representative Addresses UN Committee	35
U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS	
Bratislava: U.S. Attempts To Upset Parity Hurt Geneva Talks (Editorial; Bratislava PRAVDA, 19 Sep 85)	36
SALT/START ISSUES	
Moscow Notes Canadian Institute's Backing on Missile Cuts (Moscow Domestic Service, 31 Oct 85)	39

U.S. Claims of USSR SALT Cheating 'Hypocritical', Say Czechs (Prague International Service, 25 Oct 85)	41
---	----

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

Moscow Attacks U.S. Pressure on W. Europe, Japan (Various sources, various dates)	42
'Nuclear Hostages', by Yuriy Afonin	42
U.S.-Japan 'Deterrence Strategy' Hit	43
Denmark: 'Springboard for Aggression', by A. Seroeyev	44
Moscow on Netherlands Decision To Deploy Cruise Missiles (Moscow TASS, 2, 4 Nov 85)	45
TASS Notes Mass Protests	45
American-Dutch Agreement Signed	46
XINHUA on Netherlands Missile Deployment Decision (Beijing XINHUA, 2 Nov 85)	47
Soviet Comment on French Military Budget (Yu. Kovalenko; Moscow IZVESTIYA, 11 Nov 85)	49
Briefs	
TASS Notes Tomahawk Missile Test	50

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

USSR: U.S. Chemical Weapons Expose Allies to Danger (F. Gontar; Moscow IZVESTIYA, 4 Nov 85)	51
Moscow TV: U.S. 'Fabrication' on USSR Chemical Arms Buildup (Sergey Alekseyev; Moscow Television Service, 29 Oct 85)	54
TASS: Pentagon Presses Congress for Chemical Weapons Funds (Moscow TASS, 2 Nov 85)	56
Bloc Presents Resolution Against CW at UN (Moscow TASS, 7 Nov 85)	57
West German Trade Unions Leader Interviewed in Soviet Paper (Moscow TRUD, 25 Sep 85)	58

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VOA ADDRESS

Criticized by PRAVDA

PM111703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Dialogue Must be Constructive"]

[Text] 11 November--The White House propaganda apparatus is continuing to build up the number of addresses the U.S. president aimed at various regions of the world on the eve of the summit meeting in Geneva. The president's entourage has thus evidently set itself the aim of substituting a somewhat unconstructive [malokonstruktivnyy] position on the main issues--the issues of security and disarmament--by verbosity for the benefit of peace.

Last Saturday the U.S. president made a radio address that was advertised beforehand as an "important statement" on questions of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Indeed, this time, too, the head of the administration said quite a few words about peace. He claimed the United States has no "hostile intentions" vis-a-vis the USSR; that it "is not threatening" the Soviet Union and "will never threaten" it. "We must live together in peace," he said.

But from the entire speech as a whole, it is unfortunately impossible as yet, to come to the conclusion that the U.S. administration is ready to meet the USSR halfway and contribute to the matter of banning an arms race in space and radically curtailing it on earth.

In the utterances of the U.S. president--and how many times of late--there was once again to be heard a dangerous penchant for manipulating words with regard to the "star wars" program and "the peaceful destiny for the Strategic Defense Initiative." For the sake of fairness, it is worth recalling that since the president's advisers publicly repudiated what was said by him in the interview with Soviet journalists, the head of the White House no longer asserts that the United States will not begin deploying [razvertyvaniye] the strategic defense system until it has held talks with the Soviet Union and other nuclear powers on cutting back and destroying nuclear weapons, and until all of these countries have begun such cutbacks.

This time around, the president is saying: "If the United States had a 'defense system,' then we would begin deploying that system at any opportunity."

Contrary to what is obvious, the president in his radio address tried to present matters in such a way that the principles of peace and noninterference in the affairs of other states have always formed the basis of U.S. policy. He reiterated the assertion that somehow the United States, being the only country to possess nuclear weapons, has from the very outset sought a situation whereby "no single country would have this destructive power at their disposal." "What a pity that this proposal was not accepted," he grieved.

Such assertions are a deliberate attempt to falsify the facts. The whole world knows that the United States became the first state to use nuclear weapons against civilian targets when it reduced the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to ruins. Washington failed to respond to the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union back in 1984 to ban nuclear weapons and to destroy their stocks. And it was in the very first postwar years that the U.S. military worked out a number of military-strategic plans to unleash an atomic war against the USSR.

The United States has surrounded the Soviet Union with a ring of military bases, having sited [razmestiv] nuclear weapons delivery vehicles there.

The arsenal of these weapons is being reinforced up to this very day: Pershing-2's armed with nuclear warheads and cruise missiles are now being sited [razmeshchayutsya] in Western Europe.

Let us recall that only a day prior to his radio address the president approved military appropriations for the current financial year of an unprecedented amount in U.S. history--\$302.5 billion. These funds are to cover the expenditures on a new, sharp spurt in building up the U.S. strategic arsenals; in particular, the construction of 50 first-strike MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, and also on the accelerated implementation of plans for the militarization of space.

What, then, in such a case, is left of the claim by the head of the White House that his administration would like "to make the world more secure"? It is by no means fortuitous that some thousand U.S. scientists signed a petition protesting the implementation of the aggressive "star wars" plans.

The radio address once again contained calls to other countries to follow the Helsinki accords and to facilitate the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts. The president said not a word about the fact that these calls should be followed by the United States itself. The world remembers who trampled on Grenada's independence; who tramples on the rights of the Arab countries; and who, if not the U.S. special services, threatens not only people they find unsuitable, but also whole countries and their governments, in aiming by force of arms to foist "democracy American-style" upon them.

Up until now the United States has been conducting an undeclared war against the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and against other peoples. Indeed, "the truth cannot be burned by fire or drowned by water." One cannot therefore agree with the fact that, as was stated in the radio address, the United States is "fighting for a free and open dialogue not only for the sake of the Americans, but also of all peoples."

If Washington, as the head of the U.S. administration says, "believes in the freedom of the individual, the freedom of religion, and the freedom of speech and the press" [svoboda lichnosti, svoboda veroispovedaniya, svoboda slova i pechati], then there would be no fascist dictatorship in Chile, no genocide in southern Africa, and no military occupation of South Korea.

The president calls for a dialogue in Geneva. We are in favor of a constructive dialogue and a search for mutual accords. A dialogue then acquires political meaning and value. The Soviet Union, as M.S. Gorbachev said on this subject, is ready for the sort of approach that would make the Geneva meeting a successful one [rezultativnaya] and would help improve the international situation. People are expecting this of the Geneva meeting. How will the U.S. side go into the talks? This is the question that arises in light of the pronouncements now being made by representatives of the White House at various levels.

AFP Report

AU101448 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 10 November (AFP)--A brief man-in-the-street survey here today indicated that at least part of Moscow's population had tuned in to President Ronald Reagan's 10-minute radio speech to the Soviet Union last night.

Two out of more than a dozen people interviewed by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE said they had heard the broadcast, and one of these retracted his statements--despite the fact that they backed the Soviet Government--when told they were to be published.

The U.S. Embassy said it was heard without jamming on two Moscow frequencies. It was also audible in Leningrad, but it was uncertain what other parts of the country it had reached.

The Soviet news agency TASS made no immediate comment on the broadcast, part of the build-up to Mr Reagan's summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva on 19 and 20 November, and it was impossible to estimate how many Soviet listeners had tuned in.

It was broadcast, in translation, by the Voice of America, one of a group of Western radio stations that together have a faithful listening audience of some 20 million Soviet citizens--15 percent of the population or the same size as the Soviet Communist Party--according to Western estimates.

The government-financed Voice of America is repeatedly denounced by officials here as "imperialist propaganda," but it is no longer officially a crime to listen to such stations.

"I rushed to my radio to listen to the Voice of America, as usual," said one Moscow resident in his 20's, who admitted listening to the broadcast in which Mr Reagan chiefly sought to justify his space-based missile defense project, the Strategic Defense Initiative, and to soothe fears of any U.S. threat against the Soviet Union.

The project, popularly known as "star wars," is sharply opposed by Moscow.

The young man said he agreed with Mr Reagan when he called for better relations between Moscow and Washington, but said he was a painter and not terribly interested in politics.

Another man in his 30's at first gave a long comment on the broadcast, then quickly denied even having heard it when told he was to be quoted.

In his initial statements, however, he repeated the official line here about the "star wars" project, saying he viewed it as an "offensive measure" threatening his country.

He also said he had "confidence in the Soviet press" when asked about Mr Reagan's assertion that important parts of his recent interview with Soviet journalists had never been published by the Soviet press.

/12232

CSO: 5200/1139

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS REPORTS NITZE NOVEMBER REMARKS ON SDI, ABM

U.S. 'New Interpretation'

LD901421 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, 9 November TASS--The USA intends to carry on work under the "Star Wars" programme. A fresh proof of that have been the remarks by Paul Nitze, consultant of the president and secretary of state on the strategic arms limitation talks.

"The United States would make clear once again that we are committed to SDI research programme as permitted by, and in compliance with the ABM treaty," Paul Nitze told a press conference at the Overseas Writers' Club.

As is known, Washington quite freely interprets that most important agreement in the field of arms control. The administration has recently put forward a "new interpretation" of the treaty in order to get a free hand for itself in creating a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements.

U.S. Posture Unchanged

LD101743 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 10 November TASS--TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Delivering an address at the Washington Overseas Writers' Club, Paul Nitze, a special arms control adviser to the U.S. president, said that although President Reagan "is committed to exploring every opportunity to achieve equitable and verifiable reductions in the existing nuclear arsenals," the "previous U.S. position remains on the table."

Nitze stressed specifically that the United States considered it to be its main task at the talks with the Soviet Union to work out a cooperative transition to the incorporation of defensive weapons in the forces of both sides. The presidential adviser made no secret of the fact that the U.S. administration meant by "defensive weapons" large-scale space-based ABM defenses, unambiguously prohibited by the Soviet-American ABM treaty, and other attack systems in the near-earth space.

In this way, contrary to the joint Soviet-U.S. statement of 8 January 1985, and totally at odds with the 1972 treaty, the United States intends to defend its course of legalizing space-strike weapons and deploying a destabilizing ABM defense for the entire territory of the United States.

Nitze's statements on the goals and tasks of the U.S. side in the matter of strategic nuclear weapons were no less encouraging. Here, too, he actually upheld a U.S. administration's absurd propaganda premise of seeking disarmament through an advance arms buildup of the United States. One of the elements of the U.S. proposals, according to the presidential adviser, is the stage-by-stage reduction of arsenals with a simultaneous slight increase (sic) in them. It follows from the specifics supplied by Nitze that the Soviet Union will have to carry out "stage-by-stage reductions" while the United States will concern itself with "simultaneous increases in arms arsenals."

Washington proposes tough sublimits on ground-launched inter-continental ballistic missiles, that is, on those systems which constitute the basis of the defensive shield of the Soviet Union. According to the American scenario, it is these systems that are to be reduced most drastically. At the same time no similarly tough restrictions are proposed on submarine-launched ballistic missiles, in which the United States has superiority. Washington does not agree to an aggregated limit on ballistic missiles, heavy bombers and air-launched cruise missiles, which were envisioned by the SALT-2 accord. Moreover, Washington is prepared to accept limits on air-launched cruise missiles and strategic bombers on the condition that the Soviet Union agrees to an advance unilateral and costly overhaul of the Soviet strategic forces.

The Reagan administration, judging by Nitze's statements, also refuses to admit that the U.S. forward-based systems in Europe are strategic weapons with respect to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

As regards the medium-range nuclear systems, the U.S. previous position at the talks remains on the table, Nitze admitted. Washington has come up in that field with a slightly modified erstwhile "intermediate version," under which the nuclear weapons of European NATO countries will not be counted in the balance of forces of the sides. Under those initiatives, the United States could retain superiority in the flight time of ground-launched medium-range missiles to major targets of the other side. Under Washington's proposal, the Soviet Union is to reduce its missiles also in the Asian part of the country, with any limitations on the U.S. nuclear forces in the Far East.

Nitze groundlessly characterized virtually all the Soviet armaments as "destabilizing" and demanded radical reductions in them under this pretext. At the same time he suggested that the U.S. nuclear potential be preserved virtually intact as it all but contributed to stronger stability.

The U.S. proposals on nuclear and space weapons, at least as they were presented by Nitze, cannot be considered "equitable" even by people with wild imaginations.

/12232

CSO: 5200/1139

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PRAVDA 27 OCT REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM311221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Excerpts] Peace--Socialism's Ideal

You do not have to look far for examples of a creative approach by the CPSU and Soviet state to the implementation of the Leninist policy of peaceful co-existence. That approach was shown in the new proposals put forward at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

The struggle for peace and an end to the arms race is the main direction of the international policy of both the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. This is reaffirmed by the results of the Warsaw Pact state's Political Consultative Committee conference held this week in Sofia.

The statement adopted there, entitled "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and an Improvement in European and World Affairs," demonstrates convincingly the allied socialist countries' determination to continue acting jointly in the international arena, to consistently pursue a class line, to not yield to the imperialist "policy of strength," and to not allow the United States and NATO to disrupt in their favor the military-strategic parity that has taken shape in the world.

The Warsaw Pact states are convinced that the slide toward nuclear catastrophe can and must be halted. They believe that the approaching Soviet-U.S. summit presents an opportunity for the attainment of a mutually acceptable accord, which the world's peoples expect.

The durability of the fraternal socialist countries' alliance is the main guarantee of their successes in both the domestic and the foreign policy spheres. This was vividly demonstrated by M.S. Gorbachev's recent friendly visit to Bulgaria. Speaking in Sofia during the visit, he noted that "our countries are living and building their future in a close alliance.

And for this alliance to become stronger it is necessary to have constant contacts among the fraternal parties and countries, comradely consultation and an exchange of experience, joint decisions and concrete accords--in general, everything which gives new impetus to the further development and improvement of our cooperation and collaboration."

These words may also be applied with complete justification to the cooperation and collaboration among all the socialist community countries, including in the international arena. One important result of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference is that at the Soviet-U.S. summit the Soviet Union's voice will also be the voice of all the allied socialist countries.

The ABM Treaty and Its "Interpreters"

The 40th anniversary of the United Nations being marked these days has provided an opportunity to sum up the results of the postwar development of international relations and at the same time to address the problems facing the world community.

It is to the United Nations' credit that mankind has managed to avoid a new world war in the past 40 years. Nevertheless, the main tasks in its Charter--to create the guarantees of a durable peace--has still not been resolved. Now more than ever, the joint efforts of states and peoples are needed to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe from mankind and to resolve many other urgent tasks.

As a founder of the United Nations and permanent member of the Security Council, the Soviet Union will continue to comprehensively promote the implementation of this most representative international organization's lofty mission. The Soviet Union's foreign policy activity outside the UN framework is also aimed at attaining the goals enshrined in the UN Charter.

Our country's new proposals are on the table at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Their essence is clear and simple: to reduce by one half the relevant Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms; to shut tight the door leading to the deployment of weapons in space; and to stop and reverse the stockpiling of nuclear missiles in Europe. The new Soviet proposals remain at the center of attention of statesmen and the international public. Their attractiveness continues to grow.

Washington cannot ignore this fact either. However, instead of giving proper attention to examining the Soviet proposals at the talks in progress in Geneva, it tries to respond to them with a highly arbitrary and distorted interpretation relating to individual details taken at random from those proposals. This is a deviation from the main task of attaining mutually acceptable agreements.

The nearer the date of the Soviet-U.S. summit comes, the more active the U.S. adherents of the "star wars" program become. Some of them are performing real miracles of political tightrope walking in this respect. As an example of this we may cite the story which caused quite a fuss recently in the Western press; it involves Washington's search for a "new interpretation" of this very important document.

The highly curious details about how this happened appeared in the U.S. press, including THE WASHINGTON POST.

According to an article in it, the "delicate mission" was entrusted to a certain (F. Kansberg), a former assistant prosecutor in a New York district court, who, it appears, has considerable experience in combating pornography dealers and the Mafia but not the least experience in the arms control sphere.

"(Kansberg's) strange association with the global policy sphere," the article's author writes, "began last spring when he was invited to work as a lawyer in the Pentagon apparatus by F. Ikle, under secretary of defense for policy, and R. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy (both of whom, the Washington newspaper recalls, are avidly committed to the "star wars" concept).

The lawyer--the nominee of the Pentagon's space hawks--did everything in his power to justify that trust. Within a week he prepared a report with the desired "new interpretation" of the ABM treaty. The point of his "analysis" was the treaty not only permits "almost unlimited development [razrabotka] and testing of the components of Reagan's 'Strategic Defense Initiative' but also raises doubts about whether the "deployment" of weapons in space under the "star wars" program should "actually be limited." Acquainting himself with this "analysis," Perle, in his own words, said: "I almost fell off my chair"--from delight, presumably.

However, (Kansberg's) report seemed so bold that Washington decided to verify its conclusions. This was assigned to (A. Sofaer), a State Department lawyer. The latter stated that his Pentagon colleague's report contains "not so much an analysis as a statement of opinion." Nevertheless, he did not dare enter into open conflict with the Pentagon, and "came to the conclusion" that the treaty does not forbid the testing or development [razrabotka] of future space-based ABM systems, although it does forbid their deployment.

We shall not recount all the subsequent details of the examination of the two reports in the offices and corridors of power in Washington, especially since the author of THE WASHINGTON POST article was unable to clarify whether "unanimity has been achieved" among the participants in the numerous sessions where the reports were compiled and studied.

It is a fact, however, that R. McFarlane, the U.S. president's national security adviser, made a statement in which he asserted that the testing and development [razrabotka] of ABM systems on the basis of "new physical concepts" are not only not prohibited but, on the contrary, are "approved and sanctioned" by the ABM treaty!

"This startling comment by a high-ranking official," THE WASHINGTON POST continues, "was a shock to the participants in the ABM treaty talks (on the U.S. side--N.P. note), to other arms control supporters, to America's allies in Europe, and to those members of Congress inclined toward arms control." In this context the newspaper cites not only indignant reactions but also well-argued statements by competent people who categorically refute McFarlane's "conclusions."

Revealing the facts and reasons behind Washington's search for a "new interpretation" of the ABM treaty, THE WASHINGTON POST cites a frank comment by a White House staffer, according to whom "some people in the administration are becoming very nervous" on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit "and are trying to eliminate in advance the possibility" of deviations from the "star wars" program.

However, the Washington hawks' ambitions are encountering growing opposition in the world, including the United States.

Washington's Latest Maneuver

Because Washington's "firm stand" on the nonmilitarization of space and the ending of the nuclear arms race on earth is being rebuffed, it has decided to try a new maneuver in the hope of switching world public attention to a different theme.

[The president's] address disappointed the representatives of many states by its clear intention to sidestep today's main issues, which are linked to reducing nuclear armaments and preventing the militarization of outer space. It is true the president repeated that a nuclear war cannot be won and must not be waged. That is a positive feature. Unfortunately, one cannot conclude from his speech that the United States intends to give up planning a nuclear war or stockpiling nuclear missiles. Moreover, he did his utmost to justify plans to create [sozdaniye] space strike weapons, trying to present them, against all the evidence, as defensive.

Returning to the American interpretation of "regional problems," it should be said that the latest Washington maneuver comes after the failure of its disgraceful charges against the USSR of violating earlier treaties and agreements and of its attempts to find a "new interpretation of the ABM treaty. This maneuver--an attempt to shift responsibility for the tension existing in various parts of the world onto the USSR--together with accusations of alleged human rights' violations in socialist countries and false claims of a "Soviet military threat" is designed to divert public attention from both American's aggressive policy of expansion and its even more dangerous plans fraught with the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

However, there can be no doubt that the real point of Washington's diversionary maneuver will be recognized in good time by the public. The destiny of the world, including all its regional problems, depends too much on ending the arms race on earth and preventing its extension to space for the latter to be relegated to the background.

/12232

CSO: 5200/1139

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW NOTES BAN ON SPACE WEAPONS NECESSARY FOR OTHER AGREEMENTS

LD021437 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Commentator Kim Gerasimov responds to listeners' questions on "Time, Events, People" program]

[Excerpts] As always there are many letters which were dictated by concern for peace on our planet.

The course of our party and of our government at the arms talks, at preventing the arms race in space and at stopping it on earth is the only right one. There is no alternative to this path of talks in our nuclear age both for us and for the United States. Many in the United States do not like this. However, they cannot ignore these circumstances. It is our peaceful initiatives and the enormous popularity which they have gained in the world which has forced Washington to agree to talks. In the struggle to curtail the arms race, to ensure a stable peace our state is exhibiting the maximum of good will and patience.

At the same time, as is noted in the new draft of the CPSU Program, a readiness for dialogue, for a constructive solution to international problems by way of talks, is combined in our party's approach to foreign policy problems with protection of the interest of the people and with decisive opposition to imperialist policy. The Soviet Union will not permit the United States to gain military superiority over it. Without agreement to ban space strike weapons we will not agree to a reduction in strategic strike weapons. This would mean ignoring the Soviet Union's security which is out of the question.

This was stated at the recent Moscow news conference with the participation of Marshal Akhromeyev, chief of staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and which was watched by many of you comrades on television.

I would like to draw your attention to the declaration by the Warsaw Pact states signed on 23 October in Sofia. It says: Under no circumstances will the Warsaw Pact states give up their people's security. So the answer to the next question, from Comrade Ukhatin from Bogulma, as to whether an aggressor can carry out a nuclear strike against us and go unpunished, is a simple answer: No he cannot.

/12232
CS0: 5200/1139

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW: U.S. FIGURES DEMAND SDI BE DISCUSSED IN GENEVA

LD050508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 4 Nov 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Charikov]

[Text] As is clear from a number of telegrams which have reached us from the American capital, the U.S. Administration does not intend to discuss the question of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative at the forthcoming talks in Geneva. This was stated by White House representatives at a closed briefing for those active in various U.S. conservative organizations advocating implementation of star wars plans.

According to the WASHINGTON POST this briefing was timed to coincide with a large-scale campaign to advertise the Strategic Defense Initiative which, in turn, is being conducted on the threshold of the summit meeting.

However, beyond the confines of the White House and of the headquarters of military-industrial concerns interested in the further build-up of armaments demands to abandon plans for deploying [razmeshcheniye] strike armaments in space, which are catastrophic in their consequences, are ringing out ever more loudly. Such a statement was circulated in particular by Ronald Dellums, member of the House of Representatives of Congress. A resolution condemning plans for the militarization of space was adopted by the participants in a conference which took place in San Francisco. Taking part in it were representatives of trade union, public, student and religious organizations of the state of California.

/12232

CSO: 5200/1139

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET COMMENTARY ON PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST SDI PROGRAM

Moscow TV Report

OW301319 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Oct 85

[From the Novosti newscast; commentary by Vladimir Kondratyev]

[Text] By a decision of the United Nations, a week of activities for disarmament is being held from 24 to 31 October. Our commentary:

[Kondratyev] Hello, comrades. Recent reports from news agencies demonstrate the fallacy of the assertion that antiwar movements in the West are gradually disappearing from the political scene. Demonstrations against nuclear armament have been held in Great Britain, Denmark, the FRG, the Netherlands, and other countries. The demand to protect Europe from American intermediate-range missiles resound at them as urgently as in past years. What is most noteworthy is that the issue of preventing an arms race in space is attracting people's attention more and more.

One can now claim with confidence that the argument of the American leadership that the program of creating [sozdaniye] weapons in space will remove the threat of nuclear war has not found the interpretation and approval outside the United States that Washington was counting on. Even the NATO governments, which regard themselves as the closest partners of the United States, have been forced to take into account the abruptly negative reaction of public opinion. For instance, according to the views of the West German press, official agreement by the federal chancellor to the FRG's participation in the star wars program is unlikely before the 1987 parliamentary election. The risk of losing votes and finding oneself without a job is too great.

The current week of activities for disarmament is being held on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. The whole world is understandably pinning great hopes on it. World public opinion, as bourgeois news organs have been compelled to state, has been profoundly impressed by new Soviet proposals intended to block the militarization of space and radically reduce the arsenal of existing nuclear missiles.

Peace supporters expect the American leader to display a constructive approach to relations with the Soviet Union. The near future will show whether the

peoples are justified in expecting positive progress in the fundamental issues of today. One thing is certain: The movement of peace-loving forces will in future be an important factor in international affairs. As the week of activities for disarmament shows, its potential is very great.

Scientists Not To Participate

LD041521 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] New York 4 November TASS--THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that by now about 3,000 scientists, engineers and other staff members of research institutions and higher learning establishments of the United States have already undertook not to participate in development efforts within the framework of the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative." A document which is being signed by scientists qualifies the "star wars" programme as an extremely dangerous design which puts the existing arms control agreements in jeopardy and which is fraught with the threat of a nuclear disaster.

U.S. Citizens' Reaction

LD050008 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow 4 November TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

The Municipal Council of Evanston, Illinois, adopted by majority vote a resolution banning the development, tests, production, transportation, storage and deployment of nuclear arms within the city limits. Commenting on the decision of the Municipal Council, Larry Ginny, chairman of the city Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, said that the decision reflects the striving of the majority of Americans to put an end to the sinister nuclear arms race.

The White House tries to convince the Americans that its so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" is capable of saving humanity from nuclear menace. However, despite the calls of the administration for support to the Reagan programme of "Star Wars," Americans are well aware with what danger the president's undertaking is fraught. The recent public opinion poll held by the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST and the ABC television network showed that by the majority vote of 74 percent, against 20 percent, the population of the United States prefers the reduction of the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the USSR to the creation of space arms by the United States. Indeed, besides Washington, more than 100 cities and districts have been proclaimed nuclear free zones in the United States by now.

The U.S. authorities make feverish efforts to thwart the anti-war activity of the population. The public of New York demands that the major city of the United States be proclaimed a nuclear free zone. But under the pressure of the administration, the Supreme Court of New York State declared that the decision to hold a referendum on that matter fixed for 5 November was unconstitutional. Local judiciary decided that such a referendum would interfere with the "solution of tasks related to national security." The real reason behind such a decision is linked with the authorities' plan to turn the

Staten Island district of New York into a naval nuclear base where the Pentagon intends to deploy a shock grouping of seven warships as early as by the end of 1988. The flagship of that group will be the "Iowa" battleship carrying 360 nuclear warheads.

'Monstrous' 'Star Wars' Program

LDQ20833 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] New York 2 November TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports:

The influential public organization the American Friends Service Committee [AFSC] having a membership of more than 2 million describes as destabilizing Washington's plans to spread the arms race into outer space. The statement issued by the committee urges peaceable public of the United States to pool efforts in the struggle for disarmament, against the implementation of the monstrous "star wars" programme, which is conducive to a new spiral in the arms race and a further heightening of international tensions, prevents reaching an agreement on the limitation of arms.

The development of anti-satellite weapons and creation of a large-scale ABM system with outer space-based elements, stresses the appeal by the Union of Concerned Scientists, whips up the race of offensive nuclear weapons and sharply increases the risk of a thermonuclear war breaking out. That is precisely why the spreading of the arms race into outer space considerably increases the threat to the national security of the United States. Near-earth space should remain free from weapons, the statements says. To this end we urge the United States and the Soviet Union to reach agreement on a full ban on the testing and deployment of weapons in outer space. The implementation of any plans to militarize outer space will call in question the possibility of reaching agreements in the future. The statement points out that the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative" can do irreparable damage to the efforts to establish control over armament and undermine the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile defence systems.

FRG Scientists Refuse Involvement

LD071829 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 7 November TASS--More than a thousand engineers and employees of the West German concern "Siemens" and also 350 researchers in the field of natural sciences declared their firm opposition to taking any part in research work on "star wars" preparations. They believe that the plans of the U.S. administration to militarize outer space are conducive to scaling up further the dangerous arms race and destabilizing the international situation. According to DPA News Agency, the West German specialists demanded that the government give up involvement in the implementation of Washington's notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative."

/12232

CSO: 5200/1139

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW ON LATEST U.S. RESEARCH ON LASER WEAPONS

LD191101 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Lately in the United States press details have been printed about plans to utilize the energy generated during nuclear explosions for the purpose of activating lasers within the star wars program.

The Lawrence Laboratory in Livermore continues research into x-ray lasers. A space combat station carrying x-ray laser weapons will look like a hedgehog with a nuclear charge in the center. It will bristle with the so-called lasing rods, devices that would act as laser guns. The weapons, according to experts will be capable of hitting missiles in flight as well as targets on the ground. The research project is going ahead under Pentagon contracts in accordance with a special directive of the U.S. National Security Council adopted on 30 May and outlining the objectives of the Strategic Defense Initiative, better known as the star wars plan. One of the provisions of the directive recommends that the promising concepts of using nuclear energy to power weapons capable of destroying ballistic missiles be explored.

Reporting that work on that aspect of the project has made great progress THE NEW YORK TIMES says that this explains why the United States refused to follow the Soviet example and impose a moratorium on all nuclear tests. The paper says that the banning of nuclear tests would have stopped work on the development of a new warhead for the Trident 2 missile and the nuclear power devices for the star wars plan. The present American administration places the top priority on revving up the implementation of programs to develop new nuclear and space weapons rather than seeking an early end to the arms race.

Every nuclear test in Nevada reminds the world and the American people of this.

/12232

CSO: 5200/1139

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW COMMENTARY ON ALLIES' PARTICIPATION IN SDI

'In Interests of FRG Monopolies'

LD302227 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 30 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" Program; presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpt] As the British press reports, Heseltine, head of the British military, conducted special talks with Weinberger at the NATO session in Brussels with the result that Britain could get its share of 1.5 billion dollars out of the 26 billion dollars which Washington is intending to spend on the realization of its "star wars" program. [Video shows Heseltine being ushered through the entrance of the conference hall, followed by a still shot of a smiling Woerner shaking hands with Weinberger across the table] Now look, with what an effect, Woerner, Weinberger's colleague from Bonn, is shaking hands with him. Woerner never stopped in repeating in Brussels that the American military space programs should continue and that the FRG is prepared to enter them.

The head of the FRG military clearly acts in this case in the interests of West German monopolies, which also would not mind profiting from the military-space business.

UK Firms to Participate

LD311906 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1357 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, 31 October (TASS)--The U.S. administration intends to continue to speed up the development of a large-scale antimissile defence system with space-based elements. This has been stated unambiguously by senior representatives of the administration at hearings in one of the Senate subcommittees of the American Congress.

F. Ikle, U.S. deputy defense secretary for political affairs, said that the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is seen by the White House as a 'key element' of its policy. Ikle noted that the United States is not going to discuss any restrictions on the progress of the development of the 'star wars' program. The U.S. delegation to the Soviet-American nuclear and space arms talks in Geneva has been given 'clear tasks' in this respect, he said.

The director of the body in charge of implementing the 'Strategic Defense Initiative,' Lieutenant General Abrahamson; claimed in his statement that in a number of areas of work on this program, the United States has achieved 'some real successes' in the past year, above all in the creation of ray and laser weapons. He also noted that there has been progress in developing electromagnetic guns.

The U.S. administration's plans to take the arms race into space is arousing increasing opposition in American academic circles. The CDS television company has noted that many American academics consider that the program to deploy a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements is dangerous politically, and 'highly dubious' technically. The television company says that in the universities and colleges of America, more and more academics--already numbering some 1,500--are joining in the anti-SDI movement.

Brussels: Britain has once again acted as Washington's accomplice in the implementation of American military plans by being the first of the NATO countries to agree officially to take part in the 'star wars' program. British Defense Secretary M. Heseltine has announced here that Great Britain and the United States have come to an agreement on the participation of British firms in projects connected with the 'Strategic Defense Initiative.' This agreement was reached during the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session held in the Belgian capital. Heseltine said that the agreement will now go to the governments of both countries for final ratification.

In taking this step, the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher has once again expressed its total disregard of the opinion of the broad public of Britain, which is strongly opposed to American plans to militarize space.

FRG Majority Opposes

LD081537 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 8 November TASS--Fifth-eight percent of the West German population resolutely declare against concluding an agreement by the country's government with Washington on the FRG's participation in the implementation of the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative." This is seen from the returns of the public opinion poll carried out by the INFAS Institute, which were published here today. Thus the will of the majority population of the FRG is diametrically opposite to the stand of the Bonn Government, whose head Helmut Kohl pointed out in a recent interview that "the question of participation in the Strategic Defence Initiative is clear to the FRG Government."

Thatcher Support

LD120952 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0432 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] London, 12 November (TASS)--The British prime minister again showed herself to be an obedient executer of the will of the U.S. administration, when she supported President Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." Speaking at a dinner organized by the lord mayor of London, Thatcher advertised

the famous Pentagon formula that the "star wars" program has a defensive character. According to the leader of the Conservative Cabinet, the demands of the peace-loving public to reject research which may lead toward militarization of space will "hamper scientific-technological progress." Against all logic the British prime minister also said Washington's striving by any means to implement the "star wars" program is not an obstacle to achieving favorable results at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

UK's Healey

LD091811 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] London, 9 November TASS--Denis Healey, foreign secretary of the "shadow cabinet" of the opposition Labour Party of Britain, has declared against the U.S. "star wars" program. Speaking during a parliamentary debate, he said that those who support the project are either principled opponents of arms control or dealers who expect to batten on it. Mr Healey emphasized that a ban on the development, production and testing of new types of nuclear weapons would be an important step towards relaxation of international tension.

TASS' Shirkov Comments

LD120423 Moscow TASS in English 0004 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 November TASS--By TASS news analyst Oleg Shirkov:

The West German Government, according to press reports, "after a lengthy period of doubts and vacillations" is about to give a positive reply to the invitation to participate in the research effort under the U.S. so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI).

This shows that Bonn, following London, is going to give in to Washington's mounting pressure aimed at involving its Western European allies in the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

This also means that Helmut Kohl's government intends to make such a step contrary to the will of the majority of the West German population since, as the London FINANCIAL TIMES writes today, the results of the latest public opinion poll show that 49 percent of West Germans are opposed to participation in the "star wars" programme--either cooperation, endorsed by an inter-state agreement, or involvement of West German companies in the SDI programme on an individual basis.

Far from all Western European NATO partners, however, have given in to Washington's pressure. France, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands resolutely refuse to participate in the "star wars" research effort. Canada and Japan also stated their unwillingness to take part in the realization of SDI.

This is happening because many people realize that the implementation of the sinister "star wars" programme is leading to another spiral in the arms race and further aggravation of the international situation, rather than stronger security. Even the most zealous advocates of the cold war begin to realize

that the so-called "space umbrella," advertized in all ways by the "star wars" lobbyists, following the deployment of Pershing-2's and Cruise missiles, will turn Western European countries into Washington's hostages, into accomplices in its criminal designs of making a first nuclear strike.

That is why European countries--Britain, West Germany, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy--are witnessing a mounting public movement demanding that a reliable obstacle be put in the way of the militarization of outer space, the arms race be terminated and security for the European peoples assured.

Canada 'Drawn In' With Help of NORAD

PM111445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Nov 85 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report: "With the Help of NORAD"]

[Text] Ottawa, 8 November--The Reagan administration intends to draw Canada into the "star wars" program with the help of NORAD (the joint North American Aerospace Defense Command).

Although the Canadian Government has stated officially that Ottawa will not take part at an intergovernmental level in the creation of space strike weapons, the Pentagon nonetheless wants the Canadian Ministry of National Defense to take part in the elaboration of "long-term plans" associated with the deployment of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. NORAD is to act as the "drive belt," and talks are currently being held by Ottawa and Washington on extending its term of operation.

According to the well-informed Canadian newspaper GLOBE AND MAIL, the involvement of NORAD in the large-scale ABM system with space-based elements is the second stage of the "project known as strategic defense system 2000." The Canadian military, it reports, took part in the first stage, which provided for the perfecting of North America's common defense system and which ended with the signing in March of this year of an agreement on creating a new northern early warning line (liniya preduprezhdeniya) in the Arctic. Citing a document prepared by the National Defense Ministry, the newspaper points out that the second stage of the project provides for "uniting planning with regard to future space and ABM defense systems."

/12232
CSO: 5200/1139

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR EXAMINES U.S., NATO PRESSURE ON TURKEY

LD121408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Ankara dispatch by correspondent Anatoliy Koritskiy]

[Text] Visits to Turkey by U.S. and NATO emissaries have become more frequent recently. Their main aim is to obtain the strongest possible support for Washington's plans to implement the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State [as heard] Armacost and NATO Secretary-General Carrington played on the myth of a Soviet threat when they were in Ankara by insisting that the multibillion dollar program for the militarization of space is defensive. Reports in the local press, quoting leaders of the "star wars" program that Turkish territory is an ideal place to station certain facilities and systems are arousing legitimate alarm among the country's public. In the pages of Turkish newspapers, local political observers conclude that the unsavory efforts of the U.S. and NATO visitors are directly connected with the approaching Geneva summit conference. The Reagan administration is trying, at all costs, to extort from Turkey and the other NATO countries unconditional and specific support for its policy on the eve of the Geneva dialogue, and to distort the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, preventing the allies from taking any kind of independent steps to limit the arms race and to push this problem into the background.

The theme of many commentaries here is the thought that plans for the militarization of space are incompatible with the country's national interests because of the considerable damage the notorious program could do to Turkey's relations with its neighbors, primarily with the Soviet Union. They stress: We must say no to plans for the militarization of space, the implementation of which is blocking all measures to reduce and limit the nuclear arms race, hindering any solution during the Geneva dialogue of urgent problems--problems which concern all those to whom peace on earth is dear.

/12232

CSO: 5200/1139

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

CSSR COMMENTARIES CRITICIZE REAGAN'S VOA ADDRESS

'Trick' To Promote SDI

LD111106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2230 10 Nov 85

[Text] In his so-called message to the Soviet people on Saturday, [9 November] broadcast by the Voice of America, President Ronald Reagan maintained that ways of preventing nuclear war occupy the prime place in his considerations. This is why the United States allegedly will never attack the Soviet Union. The United States wishes to live in peace with the Soviet Union. But how can President Reagan's beautiful words be believed, when the tone of his speech was quite different at the beginning of his presidential career? He was using the terms of protracted or limited nuclear war then, and characterized the Soviet Union as an evil empire, which must be punished continuously.

At the time when Reagan's speech was broadcast by the Voice of America, the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT carried Reagan's interview, where he expresses that it is [word indistinct] necessary to deal with the Soviet Union from a position of force and where he stubbornly defends the project of space militarization. He defended this project on Saturday on the Voice of America as well. Thus one cannot but explain his message to the Soviet people in any other terms than a trick in an effort to promote the "star wars" program.

'Distorts the Facts'

LD111428 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] On Saturday [9 November] American President Ronald Reagan gave a radio speech which dealt with U.S.-Soviet relations. Editor (Bohuslav Goetzi) talks about true intentions of this speech:

The White House propaganda machinery had been trumpeting the news of this speech several days before it was put on the air.

It had been indicating that the speech would constitute a significant statement on mutual relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. In his speech Reagan adopted a position of a simple American, who, just like anybody else, is a father and grandfather, and therefore a person whose prime interest centers upon a peaceful world where his children and grandchildren can live.

According to his words -- I quote -- the United States does not have any unfriendly intentions toward the Soviet Union; it has never endangered the Soviet Union and it is not going to do so in the future. End of quote. Such quotes and the quotes similar to these are only intended to distort the facts. It is, after all, known that not long after the end of World War II, the Pentagon elaborated not one, but several strategic plans for unleashing nuclear war against the Soviet Union. The United States encircled Soviet territory with a ring of military bases with nuclear weapons carriers. The number of these bases is still being increased.

In this speech Ronald Reagan no longer maintained that the United States will not start deploying the space weapons systems before holding talks with the Soviet Union and before the reduction of nuclear weapons stocks has commenced, as he stated in the interview with Soviet journalists.

On the contrary, he said that if the United States had space weapons at its disposal at the present time, their deployment would commence at once. Thus the United States is attempting, prior to the Geneva Soviet-American summit, to substitute a nonconstructive approach to the main issues of the present time -- the issue of security and disarmament -- for the fallacy of its peace rhetoric. The question of what the American side is bringing to the Geneva talks remains unanswered in the light of these facts.

U.S. Policy Contradicts Words

LD112022 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Station commentary by (Marcela Doleckova)]

[Text] President Reagan's radio speech on Saturday, [9 November] addressed mainly to the people of the Soviet Union, featured once again the contrast between the lofty words about peace and the militaristic policy of his administration. We have this commentary by Radio Prague's (Marcela Doleckova).

In his speech on Saturday President Reagan again discussed his plan for the militarization of space and again tried to advocate its allegedly peaceful nature. This time he did not, however, say that the United States would deploy weapons in space only after a treaty on liquidating nuclear arsenals had been signed -- something that he said to Soviet journalists in a recent interview. The President himself denied his statement later, as did some high-ranking American officials. Instead, Ronald Reagan said on Saturday that after the United States had built a defense shield it would be possible to negotiate a liquidation of nuclear weapons. The fact is, however, that reductions in nuclear potentials are already being discussed today, so if the President wants earnestly to rid the world of the nuclear threat he has an opportunity to do so now.

The American President declared again that the United States, once the only country to possess nuclear arms, has from the very beginning tried to prevent the proliferation of these arms to other countries.

A TASS commentary notes in this connection that the United States has so far been the only country to have used nuclear weapons and that in 1945 Washington did not respond to the Soviet proposal for banning nuclear arms and liquidating their stockpiles. Since then the quality and quantity of nuclear arsenals has grown substantially. The United States has since built a ring of military bases around the Soviet Union and stationed on them carriers of nuclear weapons, whose number has been constantly rising. In Western Europe the United States is now deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Furthermore, just 1 day before his radio speech President Reagan approved the 1986 military budget to the tune of \$302.5 billion -- the highest ever on record. The budget envisages not only a further rise in offensive nuclear weapons but also the implementation of the "star wars" project.

The lengthy speech made by Ronald Reagan contained an appeal to other countries that they abide by Helsinki accords and contribute to peaceful settlement of regional conflicts, but he made no mention that his administration would do the same. Meanwhile, it was the United States which launched an aggression against Grenada and it is the United States which violates the rights of Arab countries. Its special services direct their dirty tricks not only against individuals but also against whole nations and their governments in order to force on them an American concept of democracy. The United States is conducting an undeclared war against Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and other countries. This is a kind of practice which runs counter to the President's words about an open and free dialogue for Americans as well as for all other nations.

The President also called for a dialogue at Geneva. TASS points out in this connection that the Soviet Union is for a constructive dialogue, seeking agreement, for only then could the dialogue be politically reasonable and valuable. The Soviet Union, said Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, is prepared to take a position which would lead to fruitful results in Geneva and contribute to an improvement in the international situation. Unlike the Soviet Union, the position of the American side is unclear as yet.

Shows 'Unrealistic' Approach

LD112237 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Nov 85

[From the 'Magazine' program; commentary by Michael Cermak]

[Text] Today's foreign political note on the latest statement of the U.S. President has been written by Michael Cermak:

The U.S. public has already come to expect that when Ronald Reagan speaks at the microphone, there is no shortage of surprises. So, for example, the Americans have found out recently that, allegedly, there is no word for freedom in the Russian language. Such absurd statements evoke a forebearing smile, and the contradictions between the individual statements of the President then evoke considerable embarrassment. It very much depends to whom President Reagan addresses his statements.

If his words are addressed to the public, as was the case in Saturday's [9 November] radio address, he tends to use liberally such phrases as: the need to live in peace, to achieve control of the arms race, and to free the world from the threat of nuclear weapons. Some time later, the same President addressed the Republicans in the Congress and called for the need to act from the position of strength.

nis, however, means an arms race and the introduction of new and more destructive weapons, including those which should be in space. This means, whenever Washington sees fit, continuing to resort to methods of state terrorism in the Near East, in Central America, and elsewhere. Naturally, this has nothing in common with the world which would live in peace.

What is there to believe in what Ronald Reagan says? This question is being asked throughout the world with increasing apprehension, for the USSR-United States

summit is speedily approaching. In order that this exceptionally significant meeting may be successful, it is necessary that both sides select a constructive and realistic approach, as is already the case in the USSR. But the rhetorical exercises of the U.S. President, full of contradictions, by means of which he tries to win over public opinion on one occasion, and, for example, the conservatives in his own party on the next occasion, leave a lot to be desired.

If he speaks in the sense of being sure that he will be able to negotiate from a position of strength with Mikhail Gorbachev at the Geneva meeting, then this is evidence of his political naivete. The policy of pressure, blackmail and aggression may be applied against the negligible, defenseless Grenada, or against the Egyptian civilian plane, but in no circumstances can it succeed against an equal partner. Also, bringing the world to the very brink of a nuclear catastrophe by means of the policy from the position of strength means gambling with the fate of Americans themselves. Hence also, literally, the categorical imperative of a constructive, realistic approach. The sooner Washington drops the chimera of the dreams of world hegemony, based on perfecting weaponry, the better for the United States itself. The possibility, offered by Geneva in one week's time, should not be wasted.

/9274

CSO: 5200/3008

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PRAGUE RADIO CRITICAL OF OCT 12 REAGAN SPEECH

LD151650 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Text] Last Saturday [12 October], the U.S. President once again asserted that Moscow had violated the 1972 Soviet-American antiballistic missile limitation treaty. He added that the Soviet Union has long been engaged in advanced research on its own version of an antisatellite weapon and the deployment of an antimissile space system. Ronald Reagan did not advance a single concrete fact to justify this claim. Instead he attempted to convince the world public that the American space militarization project is allegedly an attempt by the United States to catch up with the Soviet Union, which is considerably ahead in this respect. Thus he attempted to lay the blame on the Soviet Union for what he is now striving to do and what the American government itself is doing.

It is sufficient to recall that the United States has been developing and testing antisatellite weapons since 1959, while in the sixties it was the first to build two land-based antisatellite systems on the Pacific coast. Moreover, recently it carried out a series of tests of totally new offensive antisatellite systems. Could it be that Ronald Reagan did not know this, or that he did not know about the joint Chiefs of Staff report to Congress which says that there exists approximate nuclear parity between the United States and the Soviet Union? Or was he not aware of the fact that the Soviet Union, at the opening of the Geneva talks, had in fact proposed that a moratorium on development, testing and deployment of offensive space weapons be declared for the entire duration of the talks? The United States rejected this proposal and now the American President is doing everything possible to reject the latest Soviet proposals conveyed by Mikhail Gorbachev in Paris.

Reagan's radio broadcast last Saturday cannot be explained in any way other than as an attempt to justify the implementation of the American "star wars" program, as an attempt to frustrate agreements on averting nuclear war and on preventing the spread of the arms build-up into space. This means that the American administration shows little indication of returning to realism. This decidedly is not encouraging, especially before the coming meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva.

A convincing answer to the campaign through which Washington is now attempting to justify its destructive stance was given by Marshal Sergey Akromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, in an interview given to THE NEW YORK TIMES. He said that the Soviet Union is doing research into space problems, but is neither developing nor testing models of space weapons. The fundamental difference therefore lies in the fact that while the Soviet Union is engaged in the scientific aspects of space research

in laboratory conditions, the Americans are developing models and prototypes and are testing models of space weapons. The Soviet Union, on the contrary, is trying to ensure that space remains an area of broad peaceful international cooperation. This is also why it has put forward corresponding proposals at the current 40th UN General Assembly session, which the American side has also rejected.

What is the Reagan administration planning in reality? To ensure greater security for the United States and the whole world, as it claims, or to ensure that U.S. arms manufacturers, which are anticipating their bonanza of the century from the militarization of space, are not short-changed? And not only this; is this not a new attempt by Washington to gain superiority over the Soviet Union and to blackmail it to the detriment of security and peace in the world?

/9274

CSO: 5200/3008

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PRAGUE: REAGAN 'NOT INTERESTED' IN HALTING ARMS RACE

LD212144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] In connection with the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Geneva, it is becoming increasingly clear that the U.S. does not intend to back-pedal on its extremely dangerous policy of negotiating from a position of strength, even at this meeting which is so important for the further development of their joint relations. Our comment is written by Michal Cermak:

Ronald Reagan came straight to the point at his White House press conference when he admitted that his country is not interested in stopping the arms race or the arms buildup in space. It was his first briefing with newsmen in 3 months, and all he did was confirm what everyone had been expecting. The U.S. is adopting a highly irresponsible approach to the summit with the Soviet Union, and is making it clear beforehand that it does not intend to do anything to get mutual relations out of their position of stalemate. If no headway is made in the talks on strategic military systems--and this category quite logically includes space-based weapons--it is quite illusory to expect any possibility of an agreement being clinched on arms control.

Space weapons represent a new dimension and a new threat to the whole of mankind, and the more effective they are, the more dangerous they become. Not only the U.S. troops and politicians, but journalists too realize this perfectly well. So, while the troops and politicians are reveling in their dreams of world domination thanks to these new weapons, the journalists at the White House press conference set the scene for a rather unpleasant admission from Ronald Reagan. Their questions reflected the thinking of the more sensible people of this capitalist superpower which is dragging the world to the very brink of Armageddon.

The target of their criticism was, in particular, the first concrete step in the militarization of space--the American combat test of the ASAT system: Isn't right now the ideal time to stop ASAT tests and to conclude an agreement banning them? The ASAT test, on the contrary, not only shows that you do not seriously want to stop the arms race in space, they stated. The president who had just put his signature to a record arms-spending spree by the U.S. in peacetime, faced a barrage of questions like this. The only people who could have derived any satisfaction from his answers are the advocates of confrontation and increasing tension in the world, the arms industry moguls and

reactionaries with various axes to grind. His answers showed that the American side does not intend to give an appropriate reaction to the Soviet Union's constructive proposals, that it intends to continue to quash any possibility of an agreement on banning ASAT weapons, that it will no longer respect its obligations stemming from agreements already concluded on ABM defense and from the SALT agreement on strategic arms, that it will pursue its obstructive approach at the new round of Soviet-American talks in Geneva with the aim of separating out the discussions on nuclear weapons and on preventing the militarization of space, even though both sides agreed to do just the opposite.

Faced with a volley of increasingly harsh criticism, Ronald Reagan made a point of including words designed to soothe the concern of public opinion. It would be desirable, in our relations with the Soviet Union, to achieve the kind of turning point that could help to eliminate the threat of a possible war or nuclear attack, he said, and on this point, at least, the U.S. President was right. This kind of turning point, however, can only be achieved through honest intentions, and honest intentions--both in relations between individuals and in the international arena--are assessed not by highfalutin rhetoric, but by concrete actions. The trouble is that the world has yet to see any such concrete actions from the American side.

/9274

CSO: 5200/3008

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

ASAT'S DISRUPTIVE IMPACT ON DIALOGUE NOTED BY RUDE PRAVO

AU181317 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 85 p 6

[Dusan Rovenski Washington dispatch in the "We Comment" column: "Dangerous Step"]

[Text] In spite of the protests of peace-loving people throughout the world, despite the disapproval of a group of congressmen, and despite sharp criticism from the ranks of scientific circles, the Pentagon carried out a test of a new generation of dangerous weapons -- weapons intended to destroy satellites. This is yet another risky step on the path on which Washington has embarked with its "star wars" plans. As stressed in the declaration issued by the U.S. Communist Party, the test signifies "a dangerous escalation of the arms race and a serious obstacle for the course and results of the Geneva meeting."

The test of the antisatellite weapon, which clearly belongs in the arsenal of first strike weapons because of its purpose -- to destroy communications satellites and satellites deployed within the strategic alarm system -- is one of the actions intended to disturb the international atmosphere at a time that depends on a good international atmosphere far more than at other times. It shows the contrast between the White House's declarations prior to the approaching Geneva meeting on the "endeavor for a constructive dialogue," and actual deeds. The fact that the test was carried out in spite of the USSR's appeals for a halt to space armament shows that the Reagan government does not want a fruitful dialogue with the USSR on arms control.

It is no coincidence that the test was carried out at this time, immediately prior to the opening of a new round of Geneva negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, and only a short time before the top USSR and U.S. representatives are to meet in Geneva. It is not for nothing that, backstage in Washington, one is saying that the test is meant to be a "sign to the Russians of a firm stand" or even to "warn and show Reagan's unyielding attitude" towards the USSR.

Last year the USSR announced a moratorium on research into antisatellite arms. At first Washington reacted with slanders and fabrications, and now it has reacted by a weapons test. Washington has acted the same way it did at the time of the Soviet moratorium on underground nuclear explosions. It reacted to that moratorium by staging an underground explosion in the Nevada desert. In the next few weeks, further tests and experiments are due to take place. It is even said that yet another antisatellite weapons test is to take place prior to the Geneva meeting.

Friday's test means that the "star wars" plans are entering a new and yet more dangerous phase; that we have here not merely "scientific experiments," but the preparation of a new, dangerous armament potential for a first strike. We have here yet another step toward militarizing outer space, yet another violation of the Soviet-American agreements concluded in the past few years and of the accords adopted at the United Nations. "The fanatical anticommunism and anti-Sovietism that are the essence of Reagan's foreign policy must be rejected as suicidal mythology if the world is to be rid of the agony of nuclear destruction," the declaration issued by the U.S. Communist Party stresses.

Space armament is costing the United States immense amounts that should be spent elsewhere, for instance to help the 35 million people who are living in poverty in America -- or the millions of unemployed, most of whom do not receive any support. Space armament merely deepens the federal budget deficit, which is fantastic as it is and is crossing the \$3 trillion mark. The only people to profit from it are the armament concerns like Lockheed, Boeing, Rockwell, McDonnell-Douglas, and others. The six firms that reaped the greatest profits from nuclear armament will also reap the greatest profits from space armament.

Peace-loving public opinion in the United States rejects space armament, in the same way that it is rejected throughout the world. In the institutions of higher learning there are increasing appeals not to participate in the "star wars" plans; more and more people are becoming alarmed by space armament. Neither lack of concern nor indifference to issues that are decisive for the fate of mankind have any place in our times, just as they had no place in the times when the threat of nuclear death first emerged over the world.

/9274

CSO: 5200/3008

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PAPER ON SOVIET THEFT OF U.S. TECHNOLOGY DECRIED BY CZECHS

AU231045 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Sep 85 p 7

[CTK Washington dispatch: "Another American Slander; the Pentagon Accuses the USSR of Making Use of U.S. Technology To Strengthen Its Military Power" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] CASPAR WEINBERGER, U.S. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, GAVE A PRESS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON ON THE "STUDY" WORKED OUT BY THE PENTAGON, WHICH ACCUSES THE USSR OF MAKING USE OF AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY TO STRENGTHEN ITS MILITARY POWER.

TASS states in this connection that, after perusing this "document," it becomes clear that its authors ARE PURSUING ONLY ONE AIM -- NAMELY, TO UNDERMINE THE EXISTING PRACTICE OF THE ENTIRE RANGE OF SOVIET-AMERICAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS with the help of conjectures, rumors, and the distortion of facts.

With regard to the Middle East, George Shultz again expressed full support for the aggressive and militarist ruling circles in Israel, and called for a "settlement" in the region in the manner of the tripartite Camp David accords.

/9274

CSO: 5200/3008

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

U.S. SENDING 'NEGATIVE SIGNALS' AT UN MEETING CLAIMS SLOVAK PRESS

LD241009 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Editor Jozef Knizat report]

[Text] The first hours of the general debate at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly in New York have already shown that the United States is not seeking ways towards a dialogue, but that, on the contrary, it is seeking areas of friction that complicate Soviet-American relations even more. George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, in his speech yesterday defended vigorously the program for militarizing space. However, he did not say a single word about the key Soviet proposals aimed at averting this extremely dangerous trend in international relations. Shultz said that the United States allegedly has an interest in the productive nature of the planned meeting between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. The negative American signals that are coming out of the New York seat of the United Nations have, however, confirmed once again that the United States has no real interest in the creative atmosphere of this meeting. The USSR must take account of this fact; nonetheless, it is continuously seeking opportunities and ways leading to a dialogue. This is confirmed by the Soviet capital. Our Moscow Correspondent, Stefan Babiak, has telephoned the following details to us:

[Begin Babiak recording] The congressmen, headed by Edward Markey, are conducting a dialogue primarily on Soviet-American relations and on what can be done to improve them, especially now, when the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan is being prepared. Parliamentary contacts serve for seeking ways to enhance understanding, and this is also why they have been markedly increased during the past few months. This is already the second group of U.S. congressmen who have visited Moscow in September. Discussions in the Supreme Soviet and talks with leading Soviet political and public figures have provided them with an opportunity to convince themselves thoroughly of the fact that the USSR has a genuine and sincere interest in normalizing relations with the United States. Its businesslike and constructive proposals and unilateral initiatives bear testimony to the fact that Moscow came halfway a long time ago, while Washington is rejecting a reasonable and constructive resolution of the key international problems, which is a decisive prerequisite for improved relations between the two countries. It is in such a spirit that the speech by George Shultz at the United Nations General Assembly yesterday is being assessed here in Moscow. [end recording]

/9274

CSO: 5200/3008

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PRC AMBASSADOR TO UN URGES END TO SPACE ARMS RACE

OW080728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 8 Nov 85

["China Opposes Arms Race in Outer Space" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, November 11 [date as received] (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador Qian Jiadong appealed today to the United States and the Soviet Union to "immediately stop the arms race in outer space in all its forms."

He made appeal while addressing the First Committee (political and security) of the 40th U.N. General Assembly session on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Ambassador Qian noted that the United States and the Soviet Union, being the only two major space powers, bear "a special responsibility" in this regard. Furthermore, he said China is proposing that "all countries with space capability refrain from developing, testing and deploying space weaponry. China's fundamental objective is to conclude as soon as possible an agreement or agreements on the complete prohibition and destruction of all space weapons."

Ambassador Qian said though the international community has made all kinds of efforts for safeguarding world peace and achieving disarmament in the past 40 years, the arms race continues to escalate and, in recent years, has even gone from the land, sea and air to outer space. "One cannot but greatly deplore such a situation," he said.

He also stressed that moving the arms race into outer space would only further complicate the problem. A vicious circle of alternate escalation in space weaponry by the United States and the Soviet Union would further increase the danger of war and cast an even darker shadow over world peace and security, he said.

Ambassador Qian noted that peoples of the world are fully justified in expressing their concern over an arms race in space. He reiterated: "China opposes arms races of all kinds, and hence also that in outer space, no matter who does it and what form it takes. As a common heritage of mankind, outer space must be solely used for peaceful purposes. My country supports the principles of 'the de-militarization of outer space' and 'the exclusive use of outer space for peaceful purposes' as laid down in the outer space treaty of 1967."

/9274

CSO: 5200/4007

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

BRIEFS

SENATORS HIT ABM CHANGE--Washington, 26 October--The U.S. administration's "new interpretation" of the ABM Treaty had a effect comparable to a "destructive earthquake." This point was made by Republican Senators J. Chafee and C. Mathias, who emphasized at the same time that this administration stance must be reviewed. It is well known that the United States intends to use the "new interpretation" of the treaty to justify moving from the laboratory research stage to the creation [sozdaniye] of armaments for a wide-scale ABM system with space-based elements. As Mathias stated, "we must adhere to the policy formulated earlier." "Now is not the time for arbitrary changes to the most successful arms control agreement in the postwar period," Chafee said in turn. So long as the "new interpretation" of the treaty remains official administration policy, he believes, the danger will exist that the United States will again change course at any moment. Washington's stance toward the treaty "will cause friction both in America's relations with its allies and in Soviet-U.S. relations." [TASS report: "Looking for a Justification"] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 85 First Edition p 5 PM] /12232

CSSR REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE--Czechoslovak representative Frantisek Penazka addressed the United Nations General Assembly Political and Security Committee on Nuclear Disarmament Issues. He denounced the U.S. Government's plans for militarization of space, which are a continuation of Washington's attempts to increase nuclear arsenals. He said Czechoslovakia considers the proposals for nuclear free zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans, as well as the proposals for the establishment of a nuclear corridor in central Europe, to be highly topical. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 22 Oct 85 LD] /9274

CSO: 5200/3008

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

BRATISLAVA: U.S. ATTEMPTS TO UPSET PARITY HURT GENEVA TALKS

AU231629 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Fate of the World Is at Stake"]

[Text] The third round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons will start today after the summer intermission. The purpose of the talks, opened in March 1985 on the basis of an agreement by the two countries' foreign ministers, is to assess the possibilities of averting the militarization of outer space and limiting the arsenal of nuclear weapons, and to find a specific road toward achieving this.

The feverish armament, which continues through the fault of imperialist circles in the West, confronts mankind with the choice of either halting this dangerous process by energetic efforts, or of permitting armament to hopelessly seize human civilization and threaten its very existence. The USSR is doing everything to rid the world of this danger and has subordinated its policy in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction to this goal. It has adopted several unilateral commitments, which most tellingly document its peace effort: The USSR solemnly declared on UN territory that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons; on 6 August 1985 it stopped all nuclear explosions; and the commitment not to be the first to deploy antisatellite weapons in outer space has been valid for 2 years. These are the USSR's specific contributions to the Geneva negotiations.

The course taken by the United States is the very opposite of this; it indicates that Washington is approaching the Geneva negotiations on a different conceptual platform. It is continuing to deploy intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe; it replied to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions with yet another nuclear arms test; and recently carried out a test of the ASAT antisatellite weapons system. These are quite obviously differing concepts that have been noted by the international public.

The Geneva talks have two rounds behind them, and are now about to enter the third round. It could seem that the two preceding rounds provided sufficient time for the participating sides to explain their approaches to the issues under discussion, to submit specific proposals, and to set a businesslike and practical dialogue in motion. The object and goal of the talks was set in advance, and is most clearly: to discuss "a set of issues concerning space and nuclear weapons" with the aim of "working out effective agreements, oriented toward averting feverish armament in space and halting it on earth, toward limiting and reducing the strength of nuclear weapons, and toward consolidating strategic stability." All the issues that will be discussed at the round table must be assessed and resolved comprehensively, in their mutual interlinkage. In spite of this, the entire matter has not progressed.

Thus, the task is to avert feverish armament in space and halt it on earth. In setting off toward this goal, what can be more natural than to immediately halt all actions that could contradict it? If a train sets into motion in the right direction, one cannot go back. The Soviet proposals are aimed at going forward; but the American side is constantly looking for "reasons" to evade such measures. For instance, it claimed that the declaration of a moratorium would forever ensure nuclear supremacy for the USSR. The absurd and conflicting nature of these claims is obvious.

It is well known, for instance, that there is parity in strategic arms between the USSR and the United States. The West has acknowledged this fact; it is also mentioned in the UN resolutions; and even the report submitted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the U.S. Congress states that an approximate nuclear parity exists between the two countries. However, the American side is denying what the authoritative agencies in Washington declare.

As regards outer space, here it is even more obvious that the claim made by the American side, namely that the USSR wants to ensure its "superMAC" by proclaiming the moratorium, is groundless. Unlike the United States, the USSR is not engaged in any work aimed at creating offensive space weapons. The USSR is adhering to its commitment, undertaken 2 years ago, not to be the first to deploy antisatellite weapons in space. How can one speak about "maintaining Soviet supremacy" if the proposed moratoriums represent measures on the path toward ensuring the equality and equal security of both sides?

To this very day Washington is refusing to come to an agreement on averting feverish armament in space, demanding rather that the sides concerned plan feverish armament in the sphere of offensive space means and thus achieve "a more stable correlation of offensive and defensive forces." However, objective reality says that strategic stability can be ensured only by totally banning offensive space weapons, and that this ban should be accompanied by strict limitations and a substantial reduction in the strength of nuclear arms.

The test of the ASAT antisatellite weapon which the United States carried out last week was anything but a favorable sign prior to the third round of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. Washington justifies this action by claiming that the United States is merely "catching up" with the USSR's edge in antisatellite weapons. Larry Speakes, press secretary of the White House, even declared this in public. However, there are still people in the United States who regard deceit in international relations as unsuitable. Paul Warnke, formerly head of the American delegation to the disarmament negotiations, immediately contradicted Speakes: "The Soviets have no anti-satellite defense system." But this should not justify President Reagan in warding off the critics of space armament by the most simplistic argument that the "star wars" concept cannot be unrealistic if the USSR so frequently mentions it. Ronald Reagan is still a captive of the bold notion that one can talk to the USSR from a position of strength. It is in this spirit, too, that he is "preparing" for the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva in November. The test of the ASAT antisatellite weapon was meant to demonstrate the American edge in space armament.

Obviously, the White House has failed to grasp correctly the interview given by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the American TIME magazine. In Geneva, Mikhail Gorbachev will be prepared to conduct a specific and businesslike talk. The peoples on all continents expect the summit meeting to help on all continents expect the summit meeting to help consolidate peace and peaceful life. However, the other side is preparing for Geneva -- for Soviet-American negotiations, or else for the summit meeting -- from positions of superciliousness; it wants to dictate

concessions by the USSR in order to achieve an "agreement." This is an absolutely unrealistic course, and for this reason it cannot be accepted. The Geneva talks can be conducted only on the basis of equality and equal security.

The Soviet delegation to Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva will be unable to accept the American valuation of the "star wars" program. The so-called Strategic Defense Initiative will not ensure invulnerability with regard to a nuclear attack, and will not lead to the liquidation of nuclear arms. And this is not merely an opinion held by the USSR alone. American scientists and experts also maintain that this is an unrealizable fantasy, a dream.

The entire "star wars" program, as well as its research part, are merely a new and even more dangerous phase of feverish armament, a phase that will only lead to a deterioration in Soviet-American relations and in the general international situation. If the American delegation's approach does not change, and if no agreement on averting armament in outer space is reached, then an agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons will not be possible, either; and the Geneva talks, as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said, will become senseless.

Washington should not forget that the other side will not be dozing. It should reflect about the kind of consequences that realization of the "star wars" program could have. In the interview mentioned above, Comrade Gorbachev said: "Obviously somebody in the United States got the idea that a possibility has emerged to overtake us, to push the USSR to the wall. But this is an illusion. This did not succeed in the past, and it will not succeed this time, either. We will find an answer, and a quite adequate answer at that. But then all the talks will have been buried, and I do not know when it would be possible to return to them. Perhaps such a prospect suits the military-industrial complex; but we do not intend to participate in this, on any account whatsoever."

One must not forget that in Geneva issues will be discussed on which literally the fate of the world depends. It is impermissible to turn them into the object of a political game, and to strive to subordinate them to egotistical and greedy plans. The peoples' interests demand something different -- they demand joint measures for halting feverish armament, for radically reducing the strength of nuclear arms, and for averting the militarization of space so that it will not become a sphere of military rivalry.

The USSR is both willing and prepared to negotiate about these measures. However, in order to reach an agreement it is necessary that the American side basically reassess its stand and harmonize it with the goals and tasks set for the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. The further prospects of these talks will depend on this.

The United States cannot succeed in achieving its intentions, in achieving strategic supremacy over the socialist countries and dictating its will to them. The USSR and its allies will not permit this. The problems facing mankind today cannot be resolved by feverish armament. This must be realized by all those who are basing their policy on armament, while holding the most responsible positions in the American Government. The Geneva negotiations must be viewed with the utmost seriousness and responsibility, bearing in mind not only oneself and the interests of one's own state, but also the vital interests of all nations.

/9274

CSO: 5200/3008

SALT/START ISSUES

MOSCOW NOTES CANADIAN INSTITUTE'S BACKING ON MISSILE CUTS

LD312309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The Canadian Institute on Problems of International Peace and Security has described the new, large-scale peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as an important proposal. In the study prepared by this organization it is noted that the implementation of the key positions of the Soviet proposals would preserve the approximate parity in the nuclear arsenals of the two countries. Here is a latest news commentary. At the microphone is Viktor Levin:

The specific and clear proposals of the Soviet Union, which envisage a 50 per-cent reduction of the strategic armaments of the USSR and the United States, given that the militarization of space is not permitted, and a substantial limitation of medium-range nuclear means, have met with broad approval among the world public.

The conclusion reached by the Canadian Institute on Problems of International Peace and Security is indicative, precisely in that it is typical. And now the United States is being called upon more and more frequently to give a constructive reply to the Soviet proposals. The issue has reached the stage where such voices were heard even at the recent extraordinary session of the NATO Council.

However, official Washington is not rushing to reply; judging by appearances it wants to refrain from doing so. In order to justify such a position, conjectures are disseminated from the mouths of eminent representatives of the administration that the Soviet proposals place the United States in unequal conditions, and could lead, as Washington asserts, to its security being damaged. This is done with the aid of manipulating figures and the distortion of the truth. Thus, for example, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST considers that talks should be held not about the reduction of all strategic weapons, but only of intercontinental ballistic missiles. Then, in the opinion of this newspaper, parity will indeed be achieved.

This reasoning is offered as a contribution to the search for a mutually-acceptable solution having equal rights. But what equal rights are concerned if the United States has something like a three-fold superiority in warheads on the ballistic missiles sited on submarines, which indeed balances out the Soviet

superiority in warheads on intercontinental missiles? One is faced with a blatant attempt to substitute demagogic tricks. The proposal of the Soviet Union, and herein lies its strength, envisages the equality and the identical security of the two sides. In the event of its implementation, the Soviet Union and the United States will be left with the same number of warheads--6,000 units each--while the United States will have a few more launchers than us--1,680 and 1,250 respectively. As a whole, there will be created an approximate strategic equality.

The sincere approach of the USSR toward the problem of a decisive reduction in strategic weapons is indeed gaining wide international support.

/12232

CSO: 5200/1133

SALT/START TALKS

U.S. CLAIMS OF USSR SALT CHEATING 'HYPOCRITICAL', SAY CZECHS

LD261636 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated on Tuesday in Washington that the Soviet Union is violating the SALT II agreement. What are the facts? That is the subject of our commentary:

Weinberger's claim that the Soviet Union is violating the 1979 SALT II agreement was based on the fact that a new mobile missile has been introduced into the Soviet Army's equipment. The SS-25 has a range of 10,500 kilometers, carries a single warhead, and is mounted on a special vehicle chassis. The dramatic way in which Weinberger announced this information was designed to generate propaganda points for Washington. At the same time, Weinberger was trying to detract attention from the new Soviet disarmament proposals presented by the highest Soviet representative, Mikhail Gorbachev, during his visit to Paris.

This latest turn in Washington's hostile anti-Soviet propaganda is typical; it was only in September that Ronald Reagan himself stated that the United States was withdrawing from the SALT II agreement. But, what he forgot to mention was that it was doing this simply to pave the way for the implementation of its own arms programs. Now, lo and behold, Mr Weinberger chooses to invoke the SALT II agreement, and tries to accuse the Soviet Union of violating it.

What are the facts? The Soviet Union does not deny that it has SS-25 missiles. As the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko reiterated yesterday in Sofia, these missiles are not new weapons, but modifications of the old SS-13 missiles which the Soviet Union is taking out of its arsenal. The Soviet Union therefore has not increased the number of its strategic missiles, but replaced outdated ones with newer ones. That is one fundamental fact.

Another fact is that the United States has more than once violated both the 1972 SALT I and the 1979 SALT II agreements. Why does Weinberger not talk about the fact, for example, that the introduction of new MX strategic missiles into the U.S. arsenal is just such a violation of these agreements? Why does he not acknowledge that the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe does not accord with these agreements either? Is he trying to have us believe that the testing of ASAT weapons as the final preparations for beginning their production is in keeping with the Soviet-American agreements?

Weinberger's accusations therefore cannot be called anything other than a hypocritical bid to turn the facts upside-down, and at the same time, an attempt to poison the atmosphere prior to the forthcoming meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva.

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

MOSCOW ATTACKS U.S. PRESSURE ON W. EUROPE, JAPAN

'Nuclear Hostages'

LD022056 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Yuriy Afonin commentary in the "Focus on Asia" program"]

[Excerpts] In the following commentary, Yuriy Afonin looks at the U.S. approach to relations with allied countries.

With the recent calling of the American nuclear submarine "Houston" at the port of Yokosuka, attention of the Japanese public was drawn once again to the violation by American military of the country's non-nuclear principles. The Japanese foreign minister rejected the demand of city residents and local authorities that the American administration should be asked to clarify if the submarine carried nuclear arms. Many American submarines of this class are furnished with Tomahawk nuclear missiles. Well-informed sources besides laid it bare that there were such missiles on board the "Houston" submarine. The motive of the refusal was a standard one; the United States is expected to hold preliminary consultations with Japan should it plan to deploy nuclear arms on her territory. Since there were no such consultations there were no nuclear arms on board the "Houston" submarine. Even in the past there were few who could accept such arguments, and they look even more unfounded today against the background of the unceremonious behavior of American military in various parts of the world.

Those who still doubt that numerous American military vessels that call at Japanese ports more and more often carry nuclear arms should stop to think about this scandalous fact. The Pentagon is behaving so unceremoniously in relation to independent countries because it has been blessed for this conduct by its political leadership at the highest possible level. It's enough to recall that the Egyptian airliner was intercepted on the personal order of President Reagan, who displayed absolute disregard for the evaluation of possible grave consequences of that incident. Such behavior by Washington on the international scene fully conforms with the policy of the American administration, which finds it appropriate to dictate its will in the crudest possible form to sovereign countries, giving no regard for their legitimate interests.

In a bid to secure military and strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, the United States is gradually turning certain countries in Western Europe,

and also Japan, into its nuclear hostages. It's openly interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries with the aim of retaining, or expanding, its military presence there.

That was exactly the purpose of the recent trip to the Philippines of President Reagan's personal envoy, Senator Laxalt. As the Philippines press pointed out, the message that he handed over to President Marcos was of an intimidating nature. It demanded that the Philippines' authorities should take resolute measures as soon as possible to combat the so-called subversive elements who pose a threat, as the message claims, to American military bases on the Philippines.

The willful methods of American military encounter growing opposition. Despite pressure exerted by Washington, the New Zealand Government barred American military vessels from New Zealand ports whenever there is no convincing proof that these vessels have no nuclear arms on board. Thousands of people in Holland are protesting against the intention to deploy American missiles on their country's territory. Visits of American military vessels at the country's ports spark off antiwar demonstrations of Japanese peace supporters.

U.S.-Japan 'Deterrence Strategy' Hit

LD071029 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 7 Nov 85

[TASS headline: "Tokyo: Following a Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Moscow, 7 November TASS--TASS commentator Alexey Popov writes:

Answering in the Budgetary Committee of the upper chamber of parliament an inquiry about the substance of the Japanese-American "deterrence strategy," Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has actually recognised for the United States the right to use at its discretion the nuclear weapons in the Far East in the event of the so-called "emergency circumstances," which are used in Tokyo and in Washington to imply a mythical threat of an attack against Japan. If the possible use of American nuclear weapons is excluded, he said in particular, "the deterring force of nuclear weapons will be meaningless."

Reasoning this way, the prime minister justifies, in fact, the use of nuclear weapons by the U.S. troops, which are deployed on Japan's territory. Such a stand, along with other numerous evidence, leaves no doubt that the country of the rising sun is being turned into a forward base of U.S. nuclear aggression in the Far East with full consent and approval of official Tokyo, in disregard of the Three Non-Nuclear Principles proclaimed by Japan.

While in the past years Japan's ruling circles acted as a silent observer of this process, it is now gradually becoming an active assistant of Washington in its nuclear preparations. The joint chief of staff committees of the armed forces of Japan and the United States have held for several years now joint command and staff exercises to wargame actions in conditions of a nuclear crisis. The Japanese Navy and Air Force are actively implementing the plan for the "protection of a thousand mile zone of sea lanes" around the Japanese isles

prepared by the government in answer to the demand of the White House. Within the framework of these preparations the Japanese and American military authorities have started building in Atsugi Base an underground command centre to control naval and air operations in the conditions of a nuclear war. The Japanese authorities have actually consented to the country's ports even more becoming base moorages for U.S. war ships and submarines with nuclear weapons on board.

Denmark: 'Springboard for Aggression'

PM161326 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 October 1985 second edition carries on page 3 under the headline "In the NATO Harness; NATO Leadership Turning Denmark Into a Springboard for Aggression" a 1,300-word article by Colonel A. Seroeyev on Denmark's increased involvement in NATO exercises. He states that "Danish Government circles are doing everything possible and even the impossible to wreck the practical implementation of the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe." Recalling Denmark's involvement in the Autumn Forge and Bold Gannet exercises and the visit by the Iowa to Copenhagen, Sergeyev claims that the number of NATO troops in Denmark "increased by 20 percent in 1984." Noting the increased interest in the Danish island of Bronholm, he states that the Pentagon wants "to turn it into a springboard for launching strikes against the territory of and targets in the Warsaw Pact countries." Consequently, he continues, Denmark is becoming "not just the 'guardian' of the Baltic Straits but increasingly a springboard for aggression against the socialist community countries." All these actions, Sergeyev concludes "play into the hands of forces advocating the undermining of Denmark's good-neighborly relations with the socialist countries."

/12232

CSO: 5200/1142

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

MOSCOW ON NETHERLANDS DECISION TO DEPLOY CRUISE MISSILES

TASS Notes Mass Protests

LD021212 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 2 November TASS--TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes:

Under the pressure of the U.S. administration and the leadership of the NATO bloc the government of the Netherlands passed on Friday the decision to deploy 48 new American land-based cruise missiles Tomahawk on the country's territory over the period up to the end of 1988. Representatives of official Washington and the top crust of the North Atlantic bloc immediately welcomed that decision. On Monday Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van der Broek is to sign with U.S. representatives a corresponding document, which is to be sent for endorsement to the parliament.

Millions of common Dutchmen met that dangerous step of the Rudolf Lubbers government in a different way. For many months before the approval by the government of the nuclear missile plans of the United States and NATO, the movement had been gaining in scope in that country in protest against the turning of the Netherlands into a hostage of Washington's militaristic policy.

Nearly 4 million citizens of the state put their signatures under protest petitions. Hundreds of thousands of demonstrations have been held in cities, and populated localities of the country. The very cabinet meeting yesterday was being held to the "accompaniment" of mass protest demonstrations, which were called nationwide by progressive public organizations.

In an attempt at reassuring the country's public, official representatives of the government claim that they are "ready for talks with the East on disarmament issues." But such assurances look at least illogical, considering the practical actions of the Dutch authorities. The refusal to reckon with the general interests of the country, apparent surrender to the constant pressure of the United States and NATO leaders is, in the final analysis, the reason behind the Lubbers government decision, a decision in conflict with the national interests of the Netherlands.

American-Dutch Agreement Signed

LD041640 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The Hague 4 November TASS--An American-Dutch agreement specifying terms of the deployment of 48 American first-strike nuclear missiles in the Netherlands was initialled here today.

This confirms the fact, observers say, that the right-of-center government of this country, which has taken the dangerous decision under U.S. pressure contrary to the will of the majority of the Dutch people, is making feverish efforts to formalize it. The agreement with the United States has been made to cover 5 years, observers believe to make it more difficult for the opposition Labor Party in the event of its victory at next year's parliamentary elections to rescind the missile deployment decision.

After its initialling, the American-Dutch agreement will be submitted for consideration by the parliament.

/12232

CSO: 5200/1135

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

XINHUA ON NETHERLANDS MISSILE DEPLOYMENT DECISION

OW020418 Beijing XINHUA in English 0347 GMT 2 Nov 85

["News Analysis" -- Dutch Decision on Missile Deployment To Draw Mixed Reactions" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hague, October 31. (XINHUA) -- The Dutch Government today gave its final approval on the deployment of 48 American cruise missiles in the country, a move which may delight its NATO allies but anger the Soviets as well as Dutch opposition parties.

The approval, along with the Dutch Government's seal on the Dutch-American draft accord on the specific terms of deployment and use of the missiles, came after a six-year heated nationwide debate on the matter.

According to a NATO "dual-track" decision of December 1979, the United States should deploy its medium-range Pershing and cruise missiles in its five European allied countries -- Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, to counter the Soviet Union's deployment of the Western Europe-targeted SS-20 missiles. American missiles have already been deployed in all designated countries but the Netherlands.

Under the fierce fire of the opposition labor party and the peace movement in the country, the Dutch Government decided in June 1984 to delay the deployment of the cruise missiles. But it pledged to its NATO allies that it would decide on November 1, 1984, to accept the deployment if by that day the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles in the Soviet European and Asian zones exceeded last June's level of 378, and the two super-powers failed to reach an agreement on nuclear arms reduction.

As the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles, by NATO's account, approached 441, the Dutch Government prepared to go ahead with its decision, and public debate intensified.

A nationwide anti-cruise missile petition campaign was started in September 1985, by the peace movements, and culminated at a mass rally in The Hague on October 27, where the petition, signed by 3.7 million people, was given to Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and speakers of both houses of the Parliament.

During the on-going parliamentary session on the 1976 state budget, the labor and other opposition parties submitted one motion after another against missile deployment.

They first asked the government to postpone its November 1 decision until after the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva next month. Some said the proposal on arms reduction put forward by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Paris was "remarkable" and there would be

a "breakthrough" during the summit meeting. They also demanded that the deployment decision should be approved by a two-thirds majority in the Parliament and accompanied by a written guarantee from the United States that the missiles cannot be launched without Dutch approval. The motions, however, were all defeated. Instead, Parliament approved on October 25 the draft accord between the Dutch and U.S. Governments.

The Soviet Union, eager to see the U.S. missile deployment in the Netherlands squelched, said last month that the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles in its "European Zone" now stands at 234, lower than last June's level. It also proposed a prime-minister level talk between The Hague and Moscow on the condition that the Dutch Government postponed its final deployment decision.

However, Lubbers and his central-right coalition government rejected the Soviet invitation and its statement, which Lubbers said was unbelievable because the rockets had simply been moved to Asia, and their threat to NATO remains unchanged.

Earlier, in speeches to the Parliament, Lubbers said, "Since the Soviet Union is apparently unwilling to restrict the overall number of deployed SS-20 missiles in acceptable response to the Dutch suggestion of June 1984, our decision to deploy the cruise missiles is inevitable, no matter how sorrowful this would be." He said a further postponement of the decision "would not only blur the now clear Dutch position, but it would also mean for Gorbachev that he would bag the first results of his talks with America even before the Geneva meeting was staged."

The Dutch Government's decision will surely anger the Kremlin, which, only hours before the Dutch decision was announced, again declared that the number of SS-20 missiles deployed on the Soviet territory was less than 441. But it will be greeted with relief by its NATO allies, as the Dutch believe it confirms their unity in face of the Soviet nuclear threat.

In the past few days, the opposition Labor Party has threatened to call for a referendum on the missile issue and pledged to scrap the Dutch-American treaty if it wins in the forthcoming general election. The peace movements also declared that they do not see the government's decision as the "last chapter" in their campaign, and they have been working on post-deployment, anti-nuclear "strategies."

While the cabinet was holding its meeting today, about 100,000 school students all over the country took to the streets in protest against the decision. Railroad traffic was also disrupted in some parts of the country.

In Washington, as expected, the Dutch decision was hailed immediately after it was announced. Said State Department spokesman Pete Martinez: "The Dutch have demonstrated their continued adherence to the fundamental principles underlying the alliance."

Observers here believe the Dutch Government's decision will very likely spark months of unrest in the Netherlands and may even affect its general elections next May.

/9274

CSO: 5200/4006

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

SOVIET COMMENT ON FRENCH MILITARY BUDGET

PM121150 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "Discussing the Military Budget"]

[Text] Paris--the French National Assembly has embarked on discussing the draft military budget for 1986.

In comparison with this year's budget it has increased by 5.4 percent and reached the record sum of Fr158.3 billion. The main feature of the budget is that, as before, a considerable proportion of the military spending is allocated to improving the nuclear forces. Credits are envisaged for the construction of a first (and later a second) nuclear aircraft carrier, the production of 300 Hades missiles, which in a few years will replace the Pluton missiles currently in service, and work to create 4 spy satellites, to strengthen the "Rapid Action Force" created recently on the U.S. model, and to test neutron weapons.

Commenting on the draft budget proposed by the Socialist government, J. Combastelil, member of the National Assembly Defense Committee and a Communist deputy, stated that attempts are being made to reintegrate France into NATO as quickly as possible.

As for the rally for the republic, the major opposition right-wing party is advocating that France create its own program for the militarization of space on the pretext of improving the effectiveness of nuclear deterrence.

/12232

CSO: 5200/1135

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

BRIEFS

TASS NOTES TOMAHAWK MISSILE TEST--New York, 9 November (TASS)--The latest testing of a sea-based Tomahawk cruise missile has been carried out in the United States. As a representative of the U.S. Navy Department reported, the missile was launched from a special range northwest of Los Angeles and completed its flight at a range in the state of Nevada. As is known, Washington assigns an important role to "Tomahawk" cruise missiles in its plans to attain global strategic superiority. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1027 GMT 9 Nov 85 LD] /12232

CSO: 5200/1135

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

USSR: U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS EXPOSE ALLIES TO DANGER

PM071620 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[F. Gontar article: "Poorly Staged Show; Washington Seeks Justifications for Building Up its Chemical Arsenals"]

[Text] The latest propaganda show has been staged in Washington on the subject of the "Soviet military threat" -- this time, the "chemical" threat. At a press call specially organized by the Pentagon, U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Welch "publicized" a new falsehood under the appalling title of "The Threat Posed by Soviet Chemical Arms" and, using the present U.S. Administration's typical method of not supplying proof, commented on this extremely flimsy (22 pages), but copiously lie-crammed "work" of the U.S. military department.

What does it talk about specifically? It seems that the United States is behind the Soviet Union not only in nuclear arms -- as has constantly been claimed recently by official Washington representatives -- but in stockpiles of chemical munitions and their quality and combat effectiveness. It advances the idea that U.S. chemical weapon stockpiles have become hopelessly obsolete; they are rusting and even leaking so much that U.S. specialists are unable to patch them up by annually spending immense sums calculated in dozens of millions of dollars. But in the Soviet Union, they say, everything is quite satisfactory. Its chemical arsenal considerably exceeds the U.S. one; it has the latest models of modern chemical munitions and is constantly developing and improving them. The hoary question of the alleged use of Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan is raised for the umpteenth time. Swamping its audience with a mass of apologies for such "facts," official Washington is trying to convince the world public that the Soviet Union is the instigator of a chemical arms race and is implacably opposed to banning such a race. That, it seems, is why there has been no progress at the talks on banning chemical weapons in Geneva.

Hence, the conclusion that the "sole way out of the situation that has been created" would be to expedite production of modern, binary, chemical weapons, which, as Welch put it, are "exceptionally reliable during transportation and storage."

This, as they say, is the crux of the matter. The Pentagon needs at all costs to push the resolution on the initiation of large-scale production of binary chemical weapons through Congress. But the question, as U.S. military men lament, has been delayed. And before the U.S. legislators finally tackle it, it will be necessary to "convince" them that the U.S. Armed Forces cannot get by without binary weapons and that the 3 million chemical munitions stockpiled on the American Continent and in Europe are clearly inadequate in view of the "Soviet chemical threat" they themselves have fabricated.

Moreover, even a ranking Pentagon spokesman did not, as the saying goes, pull the wool over people's eyes. He bluntly stated that his department's main aim is to build up arsenals of binary chemical arms in the United States, which, he claimed, "could be delivered at the shortest notice to a target far behind the Warsaw Pact states' defenses." The "binary gift" is probably intended for Europeans. Do they not have enough on their plate already; "star wars," neutron weapons, medium-range nuclear missiles, and now even "silent death" weapons.

How do things stand with U.S. chemical arsenals in reality? Let us turn to the facts.

At the end of the sixties, Washington, in an attempt to cover up the criminal use of chemical weapons by U.S. troops in Southeast Asia, haughtily stated it was ending production of them. But in reality, production of toxic substances never ended in the United States.

Dozens of laboratories and enterprises belonging to giants in the commercial sector of U.S. industry -- such as Dow Chemical, Union Carbide, Dupont de Nemours, and others -- continued work for the Pentagon. The annual U.S. military budget provided for appropriations aimed at creating new means for waging chemical warfare on the basis of the experience of hostilities in Vietnam and at supplementing and maintaining in readiness for combat use an enormous multimillion dollar arsenal of chemical munitions -- artillery shells, bombs, missile warheads, bottles and containers, mines, and decanting devices.

In the seventies as a result of top secret research in the sphere of weapons of "silent death" (that is precisely how chemical weapons are presented in Washington), a new and most barbaric version of them appeared in the United States. Binary shells are packed with two chemical substances, which, when brought into contact at the moment of combat use, form a deadly aerosol or gaseous cloud which spreads over a vast area. Two types of binary munitions -- a 155mm artillery shell and the Big Eye bomb -- have been created and prepared for mass production. Several projects are still at the final creation and development stage: binary charges for the MLRS multiple rocket launcher, warheads for the Lance missile and cruise missiles of various launch modes, and a new chemical artillery shell for 203.2mm [as published] howitzers.

The veil of secrecy over the creation of binary chemical weapons was lifted in 1980 when Washington pointedly wrecked the Soviet-U.S. talks on the total prohibition of chemical weapons which had been under way for almost 4 years and at which definite progress had been achieved in working out an international convention banning the most dangerous deadly chemical means of warfare as the first step toward complete chemical disarmament.

The \$10 billion "chemical arms upgrading" program sanctioned by the U.S. President ranks alongside the other militarist U.S. programs -- the nuclear and space strike programs with their blunt directives on achieving "indisputable" and "decisive" superiority over the Soviet Union. And the task is being set of carrying out the "fundamental modernization" of the Pentagon's military chemical arsenal and increasing it through binary weapons over the current 10-year period to 5 million units of chemical munitions. In order to produce them, construction has been completed of the largest plant in the United States -- in Pine Bluff, Arkansas -- whose capacity is in excess of 70,000 units of binary munitions per month. The number and capacity of dumps and storage depots for toxic substances are being increased on U.S. territory itself and in various parts of the world, first and foremost, Western Europe. That is the price, as people are now persistently trying to drum into an uninformed public, of the U.S. "lag" in the chemical weapons sphere. Conceding to Pentagon pressure, this summer the U.S. Administration sanctioned full-scale production of binary chemical munitions and to all intents and purposes -- with insignificant riders -- approved their siting in Western Europe.

The U.S. defense secretary, deceiving the public, once did not blush to call neutron weapons "humane." Acting on that model, Pentagon "experts" are trying to present chemical binary weapons as "conventional" arms to which every European must become accustomed; first and foremost, FRG citizens, since it is in their country above all that the Pentagon plans to site these weapons. In order to "accustom" them, the idea of the "Soviet chemical threat" and the need to have a "corresponding counterweight" -- not just a counterweight, but an arsenal of the latest chemical arms which, in the schemes of the Pentagon strategists, would be capable of "posing a constant threat to the Soviet Union" and which the Pentagon would use not "in retaliation," but first and in "any conflict" -- is being drummed home. This, in particular, is stated in U.S. field manual FM-100-5, which envisages inflicting a strike across the entire depth of the enemy's defensive formations with "the entire range of nuclear, chemical, and conventional means." Chemical weapons are allotted an extremely substantial role. Pentagon directives demand that chemical weapons be used at the earliest stage of a conflict. In other words, along with nuclear and space strike weapons, these weapons are seen as a first-strike means.

It is now clear why the United States is striving so stubbornly to deadlock discussion of this urgent problem at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. Just as was the case with the Pershing-2 and long-range cruise missile that are being deployed in a number of West European states, here again we can see the perfidy of the schemes of Washington, which would like to stand aside and is counting on exposing the territories of its NATO allies to the risk of a retaliatory strike.

The Warsaw Pact states' statement adopted the other day in Sofia reaffirmed the firm and consistent line of the fraternal socialist countries aimed at chemical disarmament. It states in particular that: "Under present-day conditions the task of totally banning and scrapping chemical weapons, including in their most dangerous binary form, is of increasing acuteness and urgency."

The Soviet Union has repeatedly opposed the production of binary chemical weapons. No work has ever been or is being conducted to create these weapons in the USSR. Moreover, even the Pentagon spokesman speaking at the aforesaid press call was forced to recognize the fact that "the USSR does not produce binary weapons." The Soviet Union strictly adheres to existing international agreements on chemical weapons. It has never transferred any types of chemical weapons to any of its allies and does not intend to do so.

The USSR is prepared for any measures which would promote the resolution of the task of completely ridding mankind of the chemical threat. Along with the other Warsaw Pact countries, our country also advocates ridding Europe of chemical weapons, supports the GDR and CSSR Governments' efforts to create a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe, and considers that an international accord on the nonproliferation of these weapons would promote the general efforts aimed at completely banning them.

The peoples are demanding that chemical weapons be banned. In order to do this, it is necessary for a constructive approach to this problem be shown by the U.S. side. Washington's attempts to cover up the real state of affairs with lies and falsifications are doomed to failure.

/9274

CSO: 5200/1134

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

MOSCOW TV: U.S. 'FABRICATION' ON USSR CHEMICAL ARMS BUILDUP

OW300455 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Oct 85

[From the Novosti newscast; commentary by Sergey Alekseyev]

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department has come out with a new slanderous fabrication: The Soviet Union is supposedly stockpiling chemical weapons. Our commentary:

[Alekseyev] Hello, comrades. Every time accusations ring out at our country, which is supposedly preparing for a chemical war, using toxic substances in Afghanistan, or supplying them to Vietnam and Cambodia--the other day the Pentagon was not ashamed to declare precisely this--one does not cease to be amazed by the cynicism of the Pentagon's representatives.

After all they do remember and simply could not forget in such a short time who quite meticulously prepared and subsequently, for the first time in mankind's history, waged a large-scale chemical war over an entire decade; a war which destroyed nature, people, and everything that lived in southern Vietnamese provinces and villages. [Video shows documentary footage of the Vietnam war.]

They remember and know about the monstrous consequences of the use of toxic chemical substances there, the good half of the forests and cultivated areas that perished in the southern part of the country, and the nearly 2 million dead and maimed Vietnamese.

In the time I worked in Indochina, I had the chance to see with my own eyes the traces of the Pentagon's chemical experiments. What is not terrible is that the chemical weapons used years ago still kill and mutilate people there, forcing them to endure genuine human tragedies. One cannot forget this.

Yet Washington does not cease to try to distort everything and to portray black as white. The aim is as old as the means: To justify the development of new chemical weapons, which has essentially not ceased in the United States since the Vietnam war, and now the mass production of a new generation of lethal chemical weapons--binary weapons--in the United States, which the Pentagon plans to deploy in Western Europe.

As regards our country, the whole world knows that it has never resorted to using chemical weapons anywhere, and has always favored their total abolition. This position is clear and invariable. It will not be sullied in the eyes of the world by unsubstantiated forgeries which, moreover, have been old for a long time.

/9274

CSO: 5200/1134

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

TASS: PENTAGON PRESSES CONGRESS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS FUNDS

LD020648 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] New York, 2 Nov (TASS)--TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports:

The Pentagon has launched a campaign of powerful pressure on the Congress for the appropriation of many millions on the creation of the latest types of brutal chemical and bacteriological weapons, above all of binary nerve munitions.

As the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES points out, lobbying has been intensified in connection with the decision of the House of Representatives to withdraw funds from the bill on appropriations on specific Defence Department programmes in 1986 fiscal year for the start of production of binary munitions.

To achieve its aims the Defence Department has prepared and circulated among the legislators a number of special reports and "research papers," in which a clumsy attempt is made to "prove the need for perfecting and building up U.S. chemical weapons arsenals."

The Pentagon strategists deliberately avoid any mention of the fact that the U.S. chemical arsenals, the world's biggest, include more than three million chemical artillery munitions filled with nerve toxic agents. According to the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, the chemical weapons stocks are accumulated now in 12 arsenals on the territory of nine states. These arsenals include bombs filled with gas causing instant paralysis and death, bacterial aerosols capable of causing mass epidemics of lethal diseases.

A total of 55,000 tons of high-toxic nerve agents are stored in the U.S. bases abroad, above all in Western Europe.

As is known, it took official Washington 50 years to sign, at long last, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 banning the use of asphyxiating, toxic and similar such gases and bacteriological agents. Yet since early 1975, huge funds have been appropriated in the USA regularly for "scientific research" in this field. To this day work is under way in classified military laboratories to cultivate the bacteria causing the epidemics of such diseases as anthrax, typhoid fever, plague and smallpox. Hundreds of scientists are engaged at research centres in at least 15 projects to create new components of biological weapons.

/9274

CS0: 5200/1134

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

BLOC PRESENTS RESOLUTION AGAINST CW AT UN

LD071836 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 7 TASS -- The group of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, has tabled at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly a draft resolution calling for the speediest conclusion of a convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction. The draft resolution draws attention to the need for all states honestly to conduct talks on outlawing chemical weapons and to refrain from any actions which could hold back progress at these talks, including from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical arms, and moves to store them in the territories of other states.

A total and effective ban on the development, production and building of stockpiles of all types of chemical weapons, and their elimination is one of the most urgent tasks in the field of disarmament, the authors of the draft emphasize.

/9274

CSO: 5200/1134

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

WEST GERMAN TRADE UNIONS LEADER INTERVIEWED IN SOVIET PAPER

Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Sep 85 p 3

[Article: "'No!' to Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] Julius Lehlbach is one of the most authoritative trade union leaders in the Federal Republic of Germany. For 21 straight years he has headed the Rhineland-Palatinate State regional organization of the German Trade Unions Congress. In recent years the veteran of the West German worker's movement has mounted an insistent campaign to ban chemical weapons, liquidate the poison gas unlawfully deployed on German territory by the Pentagon, and establish a European zone free of chemical weapons.

The U.S. intends to proceed with the production of binary munitions for nerve gas, one of the most barbaric and dangerous forms of chemical weapons. This objective provokes serious anxiety among all people of good will. TRUD correspondent M. Demichev talked with Julius Lehlbach about this on the eve of his departure from Moscow. As we have already reported, he is in our country at the invitation of the Armenian Republic Council of Unions, heading a delegation from the Rhineland-Palatinate State regional organization of the German Trade Unions Congress.

I have always thought it was senseless that the Federal Republic of Germany began rearming immediately after World War II, when mankind had suffered so many losses. I myself am a victim of that war. The war and Nazism wrecked my health and ruined my youth. I lost a leg in the war. I was shot through the lungs. This, if you will, is my personal motive for doing everything I can so that such a tragedy is not repeated.

West German unions are speaking out firmly for the removal of American Pershing II missiles from our territory. Since 1981 I have personally conducted an active struggle to get the Americans to remove chemical weapons from our territory. The Pentagon is storing these weapons with us in violation of international law and in violation of the West German constitution. Of course, I'm not carrying out this struggle alone. In 1982 a session of the Trade Unions

Congress adopted an appeal to the West German government to concentrate on getting poison gas off German territory. But when we saw that the official powers were doing nothing along those lines, I brought a suit against the government in federal court. The federal court has been considering the case for two years, and must render a decision this year. I hope that the court will uphold the law and demand that the federal government take action to remove chemical weapons from German territory.

The question of storing chemical weapons in West Germany is a vitally important question for all of Europe. That's why the German Democratic Republic and CSSR governments have officially proposed establishing a European zone free from chemical weapons. In a 1984 letter, I appealed to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The answer I received stated that the Soviet Union was ready to do everything in its power to establish such a zone in Europe. I am grateful to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev for supporting this idea and for respecting the status of such a zone should it ever be established. Everyone understands that such an agreement can be concluded only if it is guaranteed by both powers, the U.S. and the USSR. But the U.S., unfortunately, believes that its geographical position makes it invulnerable to chemical attack on its own territory. In this I see a divergence between the interests of the U.S. and the interests of the European states. However, a third world war, should it erupt, will destroy not only Europe but the whole world.

The position of the German Trade Unions Congress is identical. We consider chemical weapons, especially binary munitions, to be weapons of mass destruction. When they are used, there will be 20 civilian deaths for every soldier killed. I sometimes ask myself: What was the use of the trial of Nazi criminals at Nuremburg if today the government of the FRG legally holds weapons of mass destruction in readiness? The means for threatening a new world must not be allowed on German territory.

I would like to make one more observation concerning American plans to use the cosmos for military ends. On 20 July the federal board of the German Trade Unions Congress spoke out decisively against the U.S. administration's military space program and appealed to the West German government not to participate in its realization. We don't need war--on earth or in space.

We are returning home from the Soviet Union with a mass of impressions. We are firmly convinced that the Soviet people desire peace as much as the people of the FRG. I hope that our peaceful cooperation will be widened and strengthened, and will serve as a barrier to any war.

13080/12245
CSO: 5200/1051

END